PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

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And Hot Air Registers, best quality, for sale by Bissell & Co. 25 Liberty street. sawr

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Summer Fronts and Fenders, for sale at very low rates by Bissell & Co., No. 25 Liberty street. sawr

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Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Cook Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders, Summer Fronts, &c., for sale by Bissell & Co., 25 Liberty street. sawr

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Tobacco, Segars, etc., at Hall's, No. 181 Wood street.

The Celebrated

Triumph Cook Stove, for coal, for sale by Bissell & Co., 25 Liberty street. sawr

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Havana, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, brought to Julian Allen, 13 Water street, New York; Daniel F. Dunn, 79 Water street, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Hamburg ship Lelbnitz, from Hamburg, after a passage of sixty days from Hamburg, arrived at New York Quarantine Saturday. She had one hundred and five deaths from cholera, seventy adults and thirty-five children, during the passage, and now has on board thirty-five cases of the same disease. The ship has been ordered to Lower Quarantine, where the sick will be transferred to the hospital ship. There have been no new cases during the last ten days.

The employees of the Pacific Mill, in Lawrence, Mass., have been notified of a reduction of fifteen per cent. in wages after the 15th inst. Similar reductions are contemplated in other factories.

The Grand Army of the Republic held a meeting in St. Louis Saturday, and elected delegates to the National Convention.

Judge Wm. B. Wright, of the Court of Appeals died suddenly last night at Albany, New York, of disease of the kidneys.

An immense meeting was held on Saturday evening in Norwich, Conn., to discuss the question of the rights of naturalized citizens. Resolutions were adopted calling on the Governor to recall Charles F. Adams, and remove the Consuls in Liverpool and Dublin, and insisting by means used by civilized countries for the protection of our citizens.

The State Constable of Maine reports that he and his deputies have seized during the year ending December 31st, 1,670 gallons of liquor, valued at $5,339. The cost of the constabulary for the same time has been $17,000.

Penny Readings have been resumed in Liverpool this winter, with even more promise than last winter. The selections are choice and various, excluding everything vulgar and immoral; and the admission fee is just two cents! Could not similar readings be maintained in this country for five or ten cents admission?

At a mass meeting in Portland, Maine, on Saturday evening, strong resolutions were adopted calling on the City Councils and State Legislature to invoke Congress to declare the national will unmistakably in regard to the prosecution of American citizens throughout the world.

BY MAILS.

In a recent lecture in Brooklyn it was stated that the Mormon faith had found most converts among the women, and as the theory was that the saints must people the earth, polygamy was necessary. The lecturer also said that of his hearers were to ask him how the intelligent and refined Mormon women like this portion of the faith, they would get a satisfactory answer from any intelligent or refined lady who lived in Salt Lake City. He has been there and speaks what he knows.

Work at the Springfield armory has improved a little of late, and a few of the men furloughed have been put at work again repairing Enfield rifles, which is the principal business now. Between 70,000 and 80,000 of these old, rusty guns are now in store, and about 500 a day are repaired.

The statement made a short time since that our troops under the command of Brevet Major General Jefferson C. Davis at Sitka are without provisions is without foundation, as they have a sufficient quantity to last them six months. Sitka, now occupied by our troops, will probably be abandoned, as the harbor is very poor.

The annual sale of pews at Beecher's church took place Tuesday night. The highest premium paid for one pew was $425. The pews and extra chairs were appraised at $12,800, and the premiums offered amounted in all to $36,736 50, making the total income of the church from pew rents alone, $48,736 50.

A dispatch from Nashville to the Louisville *Courier* says that General Longstreet was arrested in that city on Friday, while on his way to Washington, on an old indictment for treason. On account of a flaw in the warrant, his name not having been written properly, the General got aboard of the train and was off before the warrant could be amended.

Sowing oats along the rows of strawberries in September is a new and useful mode of protecting the plants and berries. The wilted out straw falling around and upon the plants protects them not merely from the damaging effects of thawing and freezing, but on sandy lands, and especially such as those in New Jersey effectually prevents the blowing or drifting of the sand or light earth from the roots.

The Detroit journals contain laudatory notices of a recent skating feat in that city, by which some foolish young man won $500, after thoroughly exhausting his physical energy and rendering himself insensible. Such feats ought not to be encouraged; they develope no strength or endurance, but on the contrary cause dangerous prostration, and are simply a perversion of useful energies to useless purposes.

The Boston *Advertiser* "has it on good authority" that the *Tribune* is negotiating for the *Herald* for itself, or other parties, and has offered $1,000 000, which Bennett will probably accept. That is the old story under a new form, no doubt.

The Mississippi threatens to destroy Napoleon, Ark., by washing it away. Napoleon is one of the vilest dens of thieves, gamblers, and ruffians in the Southwest; and we are sure the great river could not be engaged in a better work. Napoleon needs to be treated by hydropathy.

The election in New Hampshire will take place on the 10th of March. Great interest will attach to the result, as it will be the first State election of the year. The votes of this State at recent elections were as follows:

	Dem.	Rep.	Rep. Maj.
1864	33 451	36,595	3,501
1866	38,139	41,137	2,998
1867	32,663	35,809	3,146

There is an extensive scheme on foot to pass a bill through Congress, establishing a line of steamers between this port and Bremen, to carry mails and passengers under the patronage of our Government and receive a subsidy therefor, besides a guaranty of the company's bonds. Many Senators and Congressmen are said to have large amounts of stock in the company. We are happy to hear that the passage of the bill is more than doubtful.

The Gulf Stream and the Late Earthquakes.

It has been ascertained that the late earthquakes have increased the velocity of the Gulf Stream from three and a half to four miles an hour—almost drawing vessels on the Key West reefs. The opinion is that at the time of the earthquakes in the West Indies there was an upheaving of the ocean's bed, extending from the region of St. Thomas westward towards Cuba, these in a certain degree closing up the Mona passage between St. Domingo and Porto Rico, and also blocking up the Windward channel between Cuba and Hayti, and forcing the great volume of water to rush up through the old Bahama channel, from whence it strikes across the Florida reefs with great violence.

A NEW YORK letter says: A brisk contest has been going on, under cover, for some time past, between the Morgan and Fenton cliques, in the Republican organization, as to which should control the approaching State Convention. Both of the gentlemen named are understood to have aspirations for the Vice Presidency, and it is believed that whoever gets possession of the Convention will stand the better chance at Chicago. The Fentonites have gained a great point in having the State Central Committee call the Convention on the 5th of next month. The Morganites were sure they could kill Fenton off if they had had more time; now it looks as if Fenton had the inside track.

We heard a few days ago, says the Schenectady *Star*, of a singular case. A gentleman who has been married for a number of years, has always desired to be the father of a daughter, his children being all boys. So great, indeed, has been his desire for a daughter, that he has often prayed that Providence might bless him with one. A kind Providence was not deaf to his prayers, for, to his great surprise, he was granted three girls a few days ago, there being about three hours' difference in their ages. He don't pray now so much as he did.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1868. NO. 103.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at ten cents (cash only—Cops. per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANT ED.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID—One that can Wash and Iron. $24 will be a Protestant and come well recommended. Apply to No. 33 Wood street.

WANTED—STEAM ENGINE—A second hand Steam Engine, 9 or 10 inch bore, 40 inch stroke. Address, stating price and where it can be seen, J. A. G., No. 29 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—TO RENT OR BUY—A small Dwelling, near the city; capable of renting for $25 to $30 per month, or will purchase for cash. Address "Rent or Buy," Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$15,000 on mortgage security, in sums of $5,000 or $10,000 for two or three years. Property located in the city of Allegheny or immediate vicinity. Address "Loan," Box 110, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—SITUATION—A Middle-aged reliable and experienced Book Keeper and Accountant, wants a situation, or will attend to adjusting or closing Books. Address Postoffice Box 569.

WANTED—SITUATION—A Man of the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, desires to teach one or two hours a day, or to spend or lengthen his vacation by any employment. Address "Seminary," Box 1260, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—BOARD—On and after April 1st, 1868, a front Room, with or without Board, for a Gentleman. Address "Business," Commercial Office. Also, wanted, a Single Room and Board. Address as above.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Live, energetic Agents in every town and county in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, to sell the world-renowned Collins Patent Sad Irons. To a reliable over efforts to the public has been made for many years. Liberal inducements offered to agents. Apply for circulars to L. J. LOCKHART & CO., Duquesne Way, Wayne Hand street Bridge.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell a new style of Show Cards, adapted to various branches of trade, which will sell readily to merchants and manufacturers in city or country. They are neat, durable and of great durability to any other show card; they take up but little room, and present a large point on account of rapid sales. Send for circular and 50 cents for samples, to I. A. PITTMAN, Publisher Cin., O.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. Unrivaled for simplicity, durability, and range of application. Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., or Boston, Mass.

CAUTION—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

WANTED--HOUSES.

WANTED—HOUSE—To rent a House, of eight or ten rooms, in either Pittsburgh, Allegheny or Manchester. Must be in a Protestant and good locality. Rent not to exceed $25 per month. Address, stating locality, terms, &c., Box 1,368, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—HOUSE—To rent, a House of about eight Rooms, pleasantly located in Allegheny. Possession now or April next. Address S. W., Lock Box 2349, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—HOUSE—To rent a House containing four or five Rooms. Address, stating terms and location, Box A, Commercial Office.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—ALLEGHENY DWELLING HOUSE—The three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 99 Sandusky street, above Stockton avenue; contains ten rooms, gas and water. Apply to BRYAN & CAUGHEY, 74 Water street.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—That elegant Dwelling House and Lot, on Penn street, near Gay alley, Allegheny (late residence of Dr. Albert Perchment). The house and stable are entirely new, having been just finished. The house contains all the modern improvements, and the lot is large. Inquire of S. B. W. GILL, No. 98 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—That desirable two story Brick Dwelling, containing Seven Rooms and Finished Attic, No. 29, Second street, between Grant and Ross streets. For par iculars, inquire of A. G. McGREW, No. 10 St. Clair street, Second story.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—BRASS FOUNDRY TOOLS —A Fox Lathe, Furnace Castings, Tongs, Ladles, Moulding Boards, and everything needed for a small Brass Foundry. Will be sold soon at WELDON & KELLY'S, 147 Woodstreet.

FOR SALE—OFFICE FURNITURE—A Broker in Stocks and Real Estate, retiring from business, because of ill health, desires to dispose of his Office Furniture and lease of room. Mr. J. W. KENNEDY, No. 31 Fifth street, Bank Block, will give particulars to applicants.

FOR SALE—ENGINES—Three second-hand Engines, Boilers, Pumps and Smokestacks in good order. Inquire of P. BUCHARD, corner Hand street and Duquesne Way. tf

FOR SALE—DECK FLAT—Ninety-three feet long, seven feet deep, nearly new, suitable for floating stone or metal. Address J. R. SNEAD, Fire com. Pa. cod

FOR SALE—STOCK, LEASE, &c—The Stock, Lease, Fixtures, Four Years' Lease and the Good Will of a first-class Wholesale Grocery and Commission House, on Liberty street. For further particulars, address Box 59, Pittsburgh P. O.

FOR SALE—BAROUCHE—A new Barouche and two Buggies for sale at a sacrifice. Apply at PATTERSON'S Stables on Fourth street. mwsf

FOR SALE—PRESS—A second-hand Double Medium Power Press. Size of bed 31 by 46. Address this office.

FOR SALE—TYPE METAL—One Thousand to Fifteen Hundred pounds Type Metal. Apply at this office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Two furnished front rooms, with gas and fire, in a pleasant part of the city, suitable for gentlemen's sleeping rooms, with or without board. Address A. M., Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSES—Those two large four storied Brick Warehouses on Liberty street, between Hand street and Barker's alley, No. 1924 and 1926, are now offered for rent from 1st of April next. Apply at the office of BROWN & CO., Wayne Iron Works, Wayne street. tf

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE—The two-story Brick Dwelling in which I reside, in Collins township containing 13 rooms, with all the necessary conveniences; the property is situated on the Ohio river, 12 miles below the city, and the residence about nine acres of Orchard in full bearing. The grounds are handsomely laid out and planted with all kinds of small plants, flowers and shrubbery. Enquire of owners. Apply to J. M. LITTLE, No. 54 St. Clair street.

FOR RENT OR SALE—TOBACCO FACTORY—The Plug Tobacco Factory recently occupied and worked by Robinson & Willett, Louisville, Kentucky, with Machinery capable of producing Four Thousand Pounds of manufactured Tobacco in ten hours work, will be rented or sold on very favorable terms, offering rare opportunity to any one wishing to engage in a large and established business. Inquire of A. M. ROBINSON, or R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Louisville, Ky.

FOR RENT—STORES, HOUSES, ROOMS and OFFICES—McMASTER, GAZZAM & BUTTERFIELD, Attorneys, 98 Grant st.

FOR RENT.—TWO OFFICES.—Two Offices, Good Stable and Yard suitable for a Physician, corner of Sandusky street and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny City. Possession given immediately. Inquire at Lock Box 1260, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—Part of No. 74 Penn street, containing about 3,000 feet, by W. B. Hays & Son. Apply to F. SELLERS & CO., No. 347 Penn street. tf

FOR RENT—STORE—No. 187 Liberty street, between Barker's alley and St. Clair street, now occupied as a flour and grocery store. Inquire at 198 Penn street. tf

FOR RENT—OFFICES—Those beautiful and desirable rooms, belonging to Judge Lowe, opposite Court House. Inquire at 116 Diamond street. tf

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—The large and substantial four story Warehouse, No. 75 Market, corner First street. Inquire on the premises, of EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO. tf

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—On First street, No. 171, two doors above Smithfield street. Inquire of Dr. M. COTE, 204 Penn street.

FOR HIRE.

FOR HIRE—HORSES—By Day, Week, Month, or for Jobbing, four Horses, with or without Wagon and Driver. Terms moderate. Address Box 1,502 Postoffice.

ORPHANS' FAIR,

BASEMENT OF CATHEDRAL,

Up OPEN EVERY EVENING.

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12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

THE STANTON-JOHNSON CASE.

A FIELD DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Internal Revenue Receipts Improving.

Receipts of Fiscal Year $107,000,000.

Supplemental Reconstruction Bill.

District Commanders to be Under Grant.

Ohio Democratic Platform--Repudiation

Specia. Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11, 1868.

The Stanton Case.

The Senate was in Executive session this afternoon, having under consideration the two reports made by the majority and minority of the Military Committee upon the case of Secretary Stanton. Both the reports were submitted in printed form. The vote will, it is thought, stand upon the adoption of the majority report about 30 ayes to 12 nays, but as this dispatch is sent no vote had been reached.

Speech Making.

The House spent the entire day in speech making, but nothing of any importance transpired. Most of the efforts were read from manuscript.

General John Pope.

The recent commander of the Third Military District, was at the War Department to-day, and had a long interview with General Grant.

The Internal Revenue.

The Internal Revenue receipts for the present week have exceeded one million dollars per day, and for the present fiscal year exceed one hundred and seven millions.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 12, 1868.

Reconstruction Supplement!

The Reconstruction Committee will report to the House to-morrow their supplemental reconstruction bill, which gives General Grant control of the commanders of the military districts, and makes all of their orders subject to his approval. Thad. Stevens voted against the bill in committee on the ground that it did not give the reconstruction conventions the power to abrogate the Southern State civil governments.

The Ohio Democracy.

Ex-Member of Congress Samuel S. Cox, who is here, says the Ohio Democratic platform is flat repudiation, and that the New York Democracy will not sustain it.

Butler in Virginia.

General Butler goes to Virginia to-morrow to speak in behalf of the radicals. He says he is determined to organize the Southern radicals against Grant.

Death of Congressman Hamilton.

The Ohio delegation held a meeting a day or two since to take action on the death of Mr. Hamilton. They will publicly announce his death in the House on Friday. At the meeting Governor Cox was rebuked for ordering an election on such short notice, it being the impression that the Republicans would be more certain of success after a longer campaign.

Contraction.

The bill to stop contraction comes up in the Senate to-morrow, and will undoubtedly pass, if the talk can be stopped and a vote reached.

Appointments to Missions.

The President will to-morrow nominate S. S. Cox as Minister to Austria, and appoint in a day or so Ex-Governor Ford, of Ohio, as Minister to Ecuador.

The Stanton Report.

The Senate yesterday debated the report of the Military Committee in executive session on the reinstatement of Secretary Stanton and the disapprovals of the President's charges. Senators Doolittle and Dixon defended the President at length, and the latter charged Mr. Stanton with being responsible for the non-exchange of Union prisoners during the war. A vote will probably be reached to-morrow afternoon, but there is no doubt but that Stanton will be reinstated by nearly a party vote.

The Mississippi Test Case.

The Mississippi case to test the constitutionality of the reconstruction act, which will come up in the Supreme Court on Monday, excites the deepest interest. It is believed that under the decision of the court in the Vallandigham case, this one will be dismissed for want of jurisdiction, but there are other cases which come up in proper form, and on which a decision will be made.

Supreme Court Decision.

A bill is to be introduced requiring two-thirds of the Judges of the Supreme Court to make a decision.

Mutually Gratified

General Pope called upon the President yesterday to pay his respects. The interview was cordial and respectful. General Pope facetiously thanked the President for relieving him from his arduous and thankless labors, and the latter in the same spirit expressed his great satisfaction that he had been instrumental in doing the General a great favor.

The Word "White."

The message of the President in response to Senator Edmunds's resolution as to the bill striking the word "white" from the District Charter, will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. It appears to be the opinions of a large number of Congressmen that the bill will have to be again passed by both Houses. They do not think it safe to risk the validity of the measure upon the question of the effect of adjournment of Congress before the expiration of ten days after the passage of the bill.

Georgia Reconstruction Expenses.

Information was received here to-day by telegram from Georgia, to the effect that General Meade does not threaten Governor Jenkins with removal on account of his opposition to paying out of the State funds the expenses of the members of the Reconstruction Convention, &c. There is grave doubt in the minds of Generals Grant and Meade as to the authority of the Convention over the funds in the hands of the State officers.

Whisky Bill Signed.

The President yesterday signed Mr. Schenck's whisky bill and it is now a law.

Low Price of Whisky.

A telegram from New York to this city states that the price of fraud whisky decreased yesterday thirty-five cents per gallon, and that whisky could be had at one dollar and twenty cents per gallon, including certificate of payment of tax, &c.

WASHINGTON, January 11, 1868.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

Fractional currency issued during the week, $590,500; amount shipped, $554,514, and of United States notes, $760,000, including $300,000 of the latter to the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, and $200,000 to the United States Depository at Louisville; National Bank notes issued, $150,500; amount in circulation, $299,488,016; Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed, $461,100. Receipts from Internal Revenue for the week, $7,744,397; total for the fiscal year to date, $107,579,775.

THE PHILADELPHIA COLLECTORSHIP.

The hostility to Collector Cake that has been developing of late, finally culminated in the meeting of all the Democratic members from Pennsylvania, who signed a request to the President and Secretary McCulloch to remove him, on the general ground of inefficiency and incapacity. They then proceeded in a body, with Mr. Randall as spokesman, and Boyer, Getz, Glossbrenner and Van Auken, to follow up the attack, to visit Secretary McCulloch, who received them with great consideration, and intimated his desire to do anything that the President wished. They then proceeded to the White House and opened their grievances to A. J., who informed them that Senator Buckalew rejoiced the greatest confidence in Mr. Cake, and gave them no indication as to what he would do.

On the subject of making a change before the campaign opens, they were unanimous, but as to who shall be the successor they are all at sea. It is understood that Senator Cameron will favor the confirmation of any honest man, who will administer the office with regard to the interests of the Government, and will not prostitute it entirely to the use of the Democrats.

CHANGE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The recent agitation of the intended action of the Supreme Court in relation to reconstruction, has led to a movement to effect the passage of an act declaring that, in cases testing the validity of any law passed by Congress, two-thirds of the whole Court shall be necessary to effect a decision; also, that provision will be made to reduce a quorum of the Court from six to five, for the reason that, as the Court now consists of but eight Justices instead of ten, the number of a quorum should be correspondingly reduced.

SUIT AGAINST GEN. TERRY.

Gen. Terry is forced to remain in the city and answer to a suit brought against him by a person from Virginia. It seems when the General was in command at Richmond, two citizens laid claim to a piece of land, one under a lease from the rebel owner, and the other under a lease granted by an agent of the United States Treasury. The latter was put in possession by the General's order, and the former claimant, in consequence, brings this suit against the General.

A RAID ON THE WHISKY RINGS.

It is asserted that a raid is about to be made upon the whisky rings alleged to exist in different large cities, and if many parties, notoriously implicated, are not removed, an exposure will be made in the House.

THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

At present there are three cases before the Supreme Court involving either directly or indirectly the authority of Congress over the States lately in rebellion. The motion filed by Judge Black asking for writs of *habeas corpus* in case of the citizens of Georgia now confined by the military authorities under the reconstruction acts, will be called up to-morrow and argument had, unless the Attorney General or other parties interested ask for delay. Judge Black has expressed the determination to prosecute a decision of the court at the earliest possible day. The second case has only an indirect bearing upon reconstruction, though as it involves the question of Congressional authority, it will probably be considered in connection with the first by the court. It is a cotton case in which the owner of cotton captured and sold by the United States law, brings a suit directly against the officer making the capture and ordering sale. The officer pleads the law in justification. The third, known as the Virginia case, involves the jurisdiction of West Virginia over the counties of Berkley and Jefferson. By a contract between Virginia and Virginia, these counties were ceded to the former, subject, of course, to ratification by Congress. Previous to the action of Congress, Virginia withdrew her consent to the contract, but Congress, without paying any attention to this action, proceeded to ratify the cession, and West Virginia has assumed full control of these counties. Virginia filed a bill denying the authority of West Virginia at the last term; to this the latter have made answer, and a decision is expected at no distant day.

DEBATE IN THE STANTON-JOHNSON CASE.

A Washington special to the *Herald* says: The executive session of the Senate to-day was prolonged and interesting. Mr. Buckalew moved at the commencement that the reporters be called in and the proceedings be given to the public. This was negatived by an almost strictly party vote. Mr. Doolittle then spoke in favor of the Johnson-Stanton resolutions, which he had printed form, defending the President and admonishing in caustic terms upon the course pursued by Stanton while in the Cabinet. Mr. Doolittle showed that the President's message in reference to Stanton was divested of the least color of prejudice or exaggeration, and gave in the simplest form the soundest reasons for adopting the course he did. He drew especial attention to the official copy appended to his report of the telegram sent by General Grant to Johnson, in which the words "at once" appeared, and not "by telegraph," as the latter's published report would deceive the public into believing. The Senator's speech occupied an hour.

Mr. Buckalew followed in a strong and earnest speech on the same side, laying particular emphasis on the baseness of the effort made to fasten upon the President the charge of having interpolated in Baird's dispatch the words "at once." The copy of the dispatch on file at the War Department, containing the words "Please instruct me by telegraph at once," yet the Senator from Michigan had allowed his report to go forth to the world with those two very important words omitted, giving the impression that the President had called upon to furnish a reply immediately.

Mr. Howard here acknowledged that he had omitted to make allusion to it in his completed report, and endeavored to cast the blame upon the reporters, whom he charged distorted the day previous as false to their pledges.

Mr. Buckalew continued, saying that it would be only an act of justice to all concerned if the majority report submitted by Senator Doolittle should be given to the public as well as Mr. Howard's.

He was followed by Mr. Dixon, who had not gone far when a motion to adjourn was made, to which Mr. Dixon gave way, and the debate was postponed till Monday.

WASHINGTON, January 12.

FAREWELL OF THE CHILEAN MINISTER.

Senor Blest Gama, the Chilean charge, took official leave of the Secretary of State, having been instructed by his Government with an important mission to England.

LETTER FROM SPEAKER COLFAX.

The following is the letter sent by Speaker Colfax to a meeting held here Friday night in favor of protecting American naturalized citizens abroad:

"A country like ours, all of whose people except Indians not taxed are of foreign birth or descended of foreign parentage, and which now numbers over nine millions who came to us from abroad, or most probably in full in the rights of citizenship proffered by the just laws, and who have left behind them in any nation that it professes the poorest and unfriendliest of laws, ought to act as the richest and most powerful. We should be as quick to vindicate the rights of every naturalized citizen who have taken upon them all allegiance in our country, as if they had been born on our soil; to demand that they should be protected, and die for the country of their adoption in war as American citizens, and then to protect them as American citizens, if they are left at home or abroad, would be a national shame. I have no doubt that Congress will speak for this subject with decision and effect."

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

It is reported in financial circles that the President will at an early day send to the Senate the name of Major Perry Fuller for the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Major Fuller has long been intimately connected with the commercial interests in New York, and is widely and favorably known as a man of ability and unquestioned integrity.

MISSISSIPPI.

Proceedings of Reconstruction Convention.

JACKSON, January 11.—A communication was received from the Superintendent of the Gas Works, asking a deposit in advance, or personal security for gas to be used for the Convention.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of five to consider what legislation is necessary to afford adequate relief and protection to the State and its people thereby, and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

A resolution to appoint a committee of five take into consideration whether public lands to may not be disposed of to pay the indebtedness of State, &c., was adopted.

A resolution to appoint a committee of five to take into consideration the destitute condition of a portion of our citizens and the best means of affording present and permanent relief, was adopted.

A resolution was offered that the Convention memorialize Congress to amend the reconstruction acts to allow all persons who hold certificates of registration to vote on the ratification of the constitution, whoever they may be, was laid on the table for reference to the proper committee.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Republican County Convention---The Financial Question--Lecture.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 12.—At a Republican County Convention held in this city Saturday, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, Equal and exact justice should be the rule of action for the public as well as for the private debtor in dealing with their creditors; therefore,

Resolved, That the bonds and other obligations of the general Government, which do not expressly stipulate for a payment in coin on their face, should be paid in legal tenders, and we instruct our delegates to the State Convention be instructed to vote for a resolution in the State platform embodying this proposition.

Dr. Dio Lewis, of Massachusetts, lectured to a large audience at Opera Hall this afternoon, on the influence of women in the temperance cause.

VIRGINIA.

The State Reconstruction Convention.

RICHMOND, January 11.—In the Convention to-day a preamble and resolutions declaring the proceedings of the Convention as usurpative in their character, and adjourning that body *sine die*, were laid on the table. A resolution to cut down the pay of members of the Convention to four dollars after the first of February, was tabled. A resolution disfranchising the same classes disfranchised by the Alabama Constitution, and one taxing all land two dollars per acre, were referred. The rest of the session was spent in discussing a resolution embodying the recognition of the Deity in the bill of rights.

General Butler speaks here Monday night.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 12, 1868.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

Francis Abegg and Alfred Bernard have been arrested on a charge of manufacturing counterfeit currency at Newtown and Winfield, Long Island.

FIRE.

A fire last night damaged the building 193 Beade and 203 Chambers street, owned by Stephen Ray and occupied by Thorn & Macklay, Dregroot & Underwood, and others. Loss $20,000.

A PENDLETON CLUB

Was organized in this city yesterday.

SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE.

It appears to be true that the shipment of specie yesterday was $850,000.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer America, from Bremen via Southampton on the 1st, arrived to-night.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Note from King William to Napoleon.

IMPROVED FEELING IN PARIS.

Important Arrests in Ireland.

Sailing of Minister Thornton.

Meeting of the Italian Parliament.

Speech of Minister Menabrea.

The War in South America.

Condition of Paraguayans Improved.

French Army Bill.

PARIS, January 10.—The bill for the reorganization of the army is still under consideration in the Corps Legislatif. The article obliging every Frenchman to serve in the National Guard was adopted last evening by a vote of 170 to 71. An amendment for the exemption of the infirm from the operation of the article was introduced, but opposed by M. Rouher. During the debate which preceded final action of the Corps on the bill, M. Rouher said this article will startle attentive ears abroad, and inspire the army which precedes the National Guard to the battle-field.

The Atlantic Cables.

LONDON, January 11.—The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have issued a prospectus to raise one million three hundred thousand pounds sterling to purchase all the rights and interests of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company in the two cables across the Atlantic, and pay off their indebtedness.

The Fenians.

LONDON, January 11.—The authorities are very active in searching out the leaders of the Fenian movement. A man has been arrested in County Cork, who, it is expected, will prove to be no other than the celebrated Col. Michael Doheny. The police have been on his track for a long time, and it is known he has been mulling in unfrequented places in disguise and under assumed names, and attempted several times to make his way to the United States. The man Lennon, who was arrested at Dublin yesterday, is charged with killing a policeman in that city in October.

France and Prussia.

PARIS, January 11.—On New Year's day King William of Prussia sent the Emperor a cordial autograph note, which was answered in the same conciliatory spirit. A much better feeling has prevailed since publicity has been given to this intelligence, and no where was it better received than on the bourse. Rentes are firmer and higher.

Prosecutions Abandoned.

Most of the actions which have recently been taken against the journals of this city by the authorities for alleged violations of privileges, have been abandoned.

Failing of Minister Thornton.

LONDON, January 12.—Mr. Edward Thornton, British Ambassador to the United States, sailed from Liverpool yesterday on the steamship Shgeia for New York.

Italian Parliament.

FLORENCE, January 12.—The adjourned session of the National Parliament was resumed yesterday. Prime Minister Menabrea read a speech, in which he confined himself to the subject of internal and domestic affairs of the kingdom. He exhorted members to unite with the Government in restoring revolution and upholding the national credit, the monarchy and the obligations as well as liberties of the nation. No reference whatever was made by the Minister to the Roman question, or to the relations of Italy with foreign powers.

South America.

LONDON, January 12.—Accounts from the interior of Paraguay received by this last steamer from Rio Janeiro, show the condition and prospects of the Paraguayans are better than the Brazilians are willing to admit. President Lopez in person was in command at Humaita, and held lines of communication with his capital, Asceneion, and with the fortress of Curupaity, uninterrupted. As the force of the allied powers were very weak in front of Humaita, the Paraguayans defied them to undertake a siege. All classes of the population were as enthusiastically devoted to Lopez as ever, and making most energetic efforts to supply men and provisions, but on the other hand the allies are preparing to push on the war with vigor. The Brazilian Government was forwarding reinforcements, and the other powers were sending supplies of men and material to Rio Parana.

Change in Russian Minister to France.

PARIS, January 12.—Baron Budberg, Russian Minister to France, who has been on a visit to his home, will not return to Paris, having been detained at St. Petersburg by the Government to fill an important position.

Shipping Intelligence.

LONDONDERRY, January 12.—The steamship Caledonian, from New York, touched at Moville to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, January 12.—The steamship Africa, from Boston, arrived to-day.

GEORGIA.

The Convention--Order from General Meade--Removal of Gov. Jenkins.

ATLANTA, January 11.—The Convention was almost exclusively occupied during to-day's session in debating the resolutions petitioning Congress to remove the present officers or give the Convention power to do so, with authority to fill vacancies thus made. Pending the discussion the Convention adjourned.

A general order appeared this morning from General Meade, validating an ordinance to stay collection of debts in Alabama up to the 1st of January, 1869, except claims for labor and hire, adopted by the late Convention in that State, to take effect from Tuesday, and further ordering that the several officers, judicial and otherwise, in Alabama, respect and obey this order. A similar order is looked for, as to this State, when the Convention adopts the permanent relief ordinance.

Major General Meade has removed Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, and has promulgated Monday-Brigadier General Dunn, Adjutant General under Pope, is to be the new Governor. Gov. Jenkins declares he will not submit to the order, and has telegraphed the President for protection against any attempt to forcibly dispossess him.

The debate in the Convention to-day on the resolution asking Congress for power to remove State officers, was very excited and bitter. Mr. Miller, who has hitherto acted with the majority, rejoined the Convention by denouncing the measure. He declared a large majority present represented negro votes, and not the tax-paying inhabitants of Georgia. He denounced the measure as a monstrous outrage, and declared that the Democratic clubs held nightly meeting to shape the course of the Convention, and applealed to Congress and the American people in the name of humanity, liberty, and in the name of the white race for protection from the plots of the negroes.

ATLANTA, January 12.—The rumored removal of Governor Jenkins gains renewed credence. Last night an aid left headquarters here for Milledgeville. It is stated by Governor Jenkins he will test the legality of his removal by a *quo warranto*.

The Convention enters upon the formation of the new Constitution to-morrow.

AUGUSTA, January 12.—The report of Jenkins's removal causes intense excitement. Private accounts are conflicting. One report states that Meade's order making the removal will be published to-morrow. Another states that there are many who believe the rumor of Jenkins's removal is premature.

NEW ORLEANS.

Another Order from Gen. Hancock.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11.—In general orders No. 3, dated to-day, General Hancock gives the memoranda and questions which were distributed from headquarters, fifth district, in May last, which were calculated to produce the impression on the Boards of Registration that they were rules for their guidance, and were so regarded, and in point of fact controlled the acts of such Boards. General Hancock informs Boards of Registration that these memoranda and questions are null and of no effect, and that the Boards are to look to the laws alone for rules to govern them in the discharge of their duties. For this purpose they would be furnished with copies of the acts of Congress relating to this subject.

In the Louisiana Convention, articles 66 to 72 of the Constitution, inclusive, disposing of State officers, were adopted at last night's session. The Convention to-day considered the Supreme Court question, and adjourned without accomplishing anything.

XLth CONGRESS.

The Constitutional Amendment.

SPEECH-MAKING IN THE HOUSE.

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The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is *the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

GEN. HANCOCK undertook to make color the test of fitness by ordering colored men out of the jury box. Since then Judge HOWE, in New Orleans, has been compelled to dismiss a white jury because they did not "possess the requisite intelligence." The test of the judge—that is, intelligence—is the only true one for both jurymen and voters. Gen. HANCOCK simply made himself ridiculous.

THE prospect is that Gen. GRANT will be formally on the Presidential track even before the Chicago Convention meets. Last week the Soldiers of New York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania placed him in nomination—the last named State at the same time presenting ANDREW G. CURTIN as their choice for Vice President. These are but advance movements on the part of our heroes in behalf of their great leader. As was the case during the war, when the people in overwhelming force backed the soldiers, so will it be in the civil struggle; and these movements of our soldiers will be promptly and enthusiastically seconded in all parts of the land.

THE formal presentation for the Presidency of GEORGE H. PENDLETON, by Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia—not one of which will vote for him against General GRANT—makes him a formidable competitor for the Democratic nomination. While other candidates are getting ready he is obtaining advantages which his friends estimate very highly, and which place him decidedly ahead in the race. If the party can be satisfied with him, certainly the Republican party will not be otherwise than pleased; in fact, of the entire list of Democratic aspirants—ANDREW JOHNSON alone excepted—Mr. PENDLETON is the very man for the Republicans to beat east and west.

THE rumor that the Supreme Court will decide against the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws, is said to be based on information conveyed in the most confidential manner to Senator DOOLITTLE, by Justice FIELD, who could not keep the secret any longer. This rumor and the "eternal fitness of things" have led to the agitation of a law to make two-thirds of the Court necessary to declare a law of Congress unconstitutional, and to reduce a quorum of the Court from six to five, for at present eight Judges must be present to proceed with business. There is manifest propriety in this. The two-thirds principle prevails in the legislative branch of the government and its application to the Supreme Court would be a safe-guard long neglected.

NOTWITHSTANDING Napoleon one year ago promised to crown his policy with an enlargement of personal liberty, more especially the liberty of the press, the rigor of his rule in the opposite direction has been so increased that now it is little less than oppressive in the worst sense. Since the commencement of the existing difficulties between France and Italy has the encroachment on the press grown and the general policy of the Empire become harsh. It is asserted in a late letter from Paris that "in October and November no less than twenty-two criminal prosecutions were ordained against as many leading opposition journals, all of which resulted in the severe punishment of the publishers and editors. At this time no less than ten editors are undergoing terms of imprisonment ranging from one to three months. And to make the measure of the trials of editorial life in France brim full, the *Moniteur* contained an official warning two days ago to the effect that the government would no longer tolerate either free general comments upon the proceedings of the Corps Legislatif or special critical allusions to the course of particular members." It is not doubted that should the Emperor pass away—which is not an unlikely event any day—the Empire would be found to be resting on a foundation of sand and would crumble. The army—the arm of despotism—would be France.

TWO WANTS OF PITTSBURGH.

White the population of our city is noted throughout the country, and even to some extent in Europe, for business tact, energy and enterprise, they are certainly behind the population of some younger and less wealthy cities in some matters of importance. We allude to certain things of which we doubt not the value is highly if not fully appreciated by many among us, but which continue to be neglected. This neglect proceeds partly from indisposition on the part of individuals to make themselves conspicuous by taking the initiative, and partly from an erroneous impression in regard to the difficulty and expense likely to be involved in an attempt to remedy the defects or supply the wants in question. A large city library occurs as the first of these wants. Nothing can be more important to the present and future welfare of the city, not to mention the necessity, of its establishment as an indispensable sign of the city's civilization. In the present age a public library, whether utility or decoration be considered, is one of those essential institutions, the absence of which in a great city implies the absence of many other things. Now it so happens that some of the things absent by implication or inevitable inference, are things which it must be very painful to a respectable city to be suspected of not possessing. When impeached with the non-possession of them, a staid, decent city might almost be pardoned for practising the injunction in HAMLET—"assume a virtue if you have it not!" But hypocrisy is an exceedingly difficult *role* for a city to sustain; she is almost certain to be found out, and a great rich personage like Pittsburgh, pluming herself on her respectability, detected not only in improprieties, but in imposture, would be a spectacle to move inextinguishable laughter in her sister cities, and blushes in herself, not the less unpleasant because they could not be seen. As measures have been already set on foot to enlarge the Mercantile Library and build a house for it, we now drop the subject and name another of our wants.

History—the light of the past, the lamp of the future—is one of the first subjects to engage the attention and enlist the interest of civilized man. Without history, ignorant of the former actions of his race, man is a child, or a savage. Of all our authors, with an exception or two, only our historians have succeeded in gaining a position in the old world among writers of the first-class, and in many parts of our country the people are honorably distinguished for their curiosity concerning their local annals and for their intelligent activity in collecting and preserving them. Not to mention what has been done in this direction in New England and New York, Philadelphia has long had a historical society, of which the proceedings and the records have already furnished material for most valuable and interesting histories of the city and county. Historical societies have also existed for many years in several of the Western States and in California. Pittsburgh is still without any such institution. Many gentlemen here, we understand, have long been students of the annals of Western Pennsylvania, and doubtless possess manuscript records of great importance and value to the future historian. The late Mr. NEVILLE B. CRAIG published some invaluable documents of that kind. Among his collections, very likely, were many papers, if not equal in interest to those published, still valuable. In the old residences scattered over all the western part of the State are letters, memoranda, journals, pamphlets and records of many descriptions; all of which would serve to throw more or less light upon the actions and characters of the early settlers, and all of which ought to be collected, classified and deposited where they can be consulted by historical inquirers. Now is the time also for collecting and recording the traditions and personal recollections of citizens soon to depart from among us. Unless this shall be done speedily, within the next four or five years, it can never be done. These precious raw materials of history in their present scattered condition, are constantly exposed to the chances of fire and of other destructive agents. Nor are rats, mice, moths and beetles the only animated destroyers to which these documents are exposed. Our people are admirably free from the Arab superstition which keeps them from tearing or treading upon the most insignificant manuscript. They reflect, perchance, the scrap has written on it one of the hundred names of ALLAH. There are many free and independent citizens who would kindle their fire, or light their pipe with their grandfather's title deed to earthly immortality—*if that were all!*

And not only in Western Pennsylvania are documents to be found which would be of value and interest to the historical student. No doubt such records are to be found among the collections of the historical societies of both the east and the west. Of all such records there ought to be copies deposited and preserved in some safe place in our own city. THOMAS CARLYLE, in the IV volume of his "Frederick the Great," having made some interesting statements regarding the death of BRADDOCK, gives his authority in the following note: (Vol. IV, p. 284.)

> "Manuscript *Journal of General Braddock's Expedition to Ohio.* (British Museum: King's Library, 271e., King's mss. 212.) raw material, this, of the British account, which is fatuitously enough abridged. *Will, perhaps, be printed by some inquiring Pittsburgher, one day, after good study on the ground itself.* It was not till 1794 that the bones of the slain were got buried, and the infant Pittsburgh (then only a few log and smoky) rose from the ashes of Fort Duquesne."

From all these facts and considerations and some more not mentioned in this brief article, we conclude that another great want of Pittsburgh is—a Historical Society.

KING PSAMMITICHUS AND VICTOR HUGO.

As few subjects are more interesting in themselves than language, perhaps no subject has actually enlisted more zeal in its investigation. It would be easy to fill a volume of considerable dimensions with a mere statement of the curious theories, strange speculations, and visionary anticipations of which human speech has been the foundation. The *origin* of language, for instance, has puzzled the brains of speculators almost from the beginning, and is at present not much nearer solution than it was five thousand years ago. Some theologians, of philological tendencies, and without the fear of anthropomorphism before their eyes, have thought to illumine the schools and honor the Deity at the same time, by representing Him as a maker of grammars and a compiler of dictionaries. Other theorizers have supposed that the earliest men met in convention, and after duly organizing by the selection of a president, secretary, and other officers, appointed a committee, who brought in a report on the desirableness of having a common speech, and proposed a plan by which one might be constructed. We are not informed whether this plan was identical with the plan pursued by the Della Crusca, or the plan which resulted in the great dictionary of the French Academy. We know, however, by the result, that the method suggested was good and feasible. These philosophers evidently did not know, or did not remember the remark of WILLIAM VON HUMBOLDT, that "man is man only through speech; in order, however, to invent speech, man must be already man." HERODOTUS tells us an interesting story which he heard from the priests of Vulcan at Memphis. Whether these reverend Fathers told him only what they believed themselves, or were merely practising upon the simplicity of the father of history, may be a question. Their story is as follows: The King of Egypt, whose name stands at the head of this article, desirous of ascertaining the primitive language, ordered a shepherd to take two new born infants, keep them entirely by themselves, never to speak or allow a word to be spoken in their presence, and to observe carefully and report the first articulate sound, or vocables they should utter. After about two years, we believe, one day when the superintendent of the experiment entered the hut where the children were confined they ran towards him, both crying *bekos*. The word having been duly reported to his Egyptian Majesty, inquiries were made, and it was found that *bekos* in the Phrygian language meant *bread*. From this fact the inference was then deemed irresistible and conclusive that the Phrygian was the primitive or original speech of mankind. We may add, as an interesting comment on this story, the remark of MAX MULLER that "the word *bekos* is derived from the same root which exists in the English word to bake. How these unfortunate children came by the idea of baked bread, involving the ideas of corn, mill, oven, fire, &c., seems never to have struck the ancient sages of Egypt."

It was long a common opinion among a certain class of philosophers, that the language spoken by our first parents, was destined to revival if dead, and to become the universal and final speech of the human race. This honor has been more frequently claimed for the Hebrew than for any other language, as it for many ages was admitted to have been the language of Paradise. At length opinions began to diverge on this subject and the pretensions of other dialects were urged. Both Dutch and Welsh have had erudite advocates as having been the first and as designed to be the last language of mankind. The claims of the Bask to these honors, had supporters two hundred years ago in the Metropolitan chapter of PAMPELUNA. ANDRE KEMPE, as we learn at second hand, maintained that GOD spoke to ADAM in Swedish, ADAM answered in Danish, and *the Serpent spoke to* EVE *in French.* The words in Italics remind us of VICTOR HUGO. From PSAMMITICHUS to the eloquent Frenchman is a long interval in time as in other respects; but time is nothing in a question of language; words never die; and HUGO is a king in his way quite as potent as he of Egypt. In a book written and published many years ago, with the title, "The Rhine," we think, this renowned writer proudly claimed for his countrymen "freedom of thinking," while he allowed the Germans "freedom of dreaming." In the same work, feeling the mantle of prophecy descend upon him, he exclaimed: "France will be the queen of the world, in her great writers the world of the future will recognize its Popes." In his enthusiasm vision is already become fact to him, and he adds: "There is only one literature and it is French." In a late magazine published at Leipzig, we find some statements which lead to us to infer that HUGO, in spite of his general hetero doxy, has adopted the view of ANDRE KEMPE quoted above, that French was one of the languages spoken in Paradise, and is consequently destined to be the universal speech. Though he does not seem to anticipate its extension beyond the limits of Europe—that was doubtless because Europe alone was his subject. A German, Mr. EDWARD DUBOC, describes a visit he paid to the great writer at his residence, Hauteville House, in the Island of Guernsey. VICTOR HUGO, according to Mr. DUBOC'S report, sees clearly that Europe is destined after no long time "to contain a single great family of nations." This condition of things is to be effected by the adoption of a common language; under the fusing and blending influence of which the present international boundaries will be obliterated. He recognizes only three of the living languages of Europe as having any pretentions to this grand *role*, viz.: The German, the Italian, and the French. HUGO thinks the German too difficult for the Italians to acquire; to acquire the Italian would impose too heavy exertions on the Germans; and therefore the French remains as the future universal language of Europe. Monarchy having been abolished in the meantime, in this language a future European Parliament will discuss and bring to decision its affairs.

This view of the future ascendancy of the French appeared to Mr. DUBOC to show hardly a fair appreciation of the vitality and grasp of certain other tongues. He therefore could not suppress the question whether VICTOR HUGO was familiar with the English or the German language?

"With neither the German, nor even the English," was the ready reply, "though I have now for eighteen years been living among Englishmen, and holding intercourse with them. And does not that fact show better than anything else how generally French is already accepted as a universal language? BYRON could never have got on in France with mere English. In Germany, I hear, in every hotel they know our language. And you yourself, are you not talking with me in French?"

This brief statement throws light on several pasages in "Les Miserables," and to very many persons even the dreams of such a man as VICTOR HUGO are not void of interest.

NEW PHASE OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The course of the President has rendered necessary further legislation to insure the reconstruction of the Southern States and their restoration in all respects to their proper places as members of the Union. And it is due to truth to say, that about all that Congress need do is to supply the omissions and correct the mistakes of last winter, when the warnings of Gen. GRANT of the consequences of entrusting too much to Mr. JOHNSON were strangely enough unheeded. Though it was not so intended, nevertheless it so turned out, that the running of the reconstruction machine was left pretty much to him, and of late he has run it. It is now proposed to take it out of his hands—a confession of Congress of their own shortcoming in this particular. A bill has been prepared to meet the case. It will be found in another part of this paper. It virtually gives the whole subject into the hands of Gen. GRANT. The principle we do not like; but we perceive not what else can be done, if reconstruction is not to be abandoned altogether. Better a thousand times to have the work in Gen. GRANT'S than ANDREW JOHNSON'S hands, where no part of it should ever have been left. It is alleged that this change is expected by some to break down Gen. GRANT as a Presidential candidate. All we have to say is, it will be the first great undertaking he has not carried through with increased fame to himself.

This falling back on Gen. GRANT is the greatest compliment that Congress could pay to him. It is the highest possible indorsement of his statesmanship as well as his military qualifications; and although the labors incident to so great a trust cannot be coveted by him, yet he will not shrink from them; and if in the end he prove himself not fully equal to the emergency, it will be the first of the many instances when the country, after vain endeavors, has turned to him and been disappointed.

DEATH OF ROMULUS L. BAKER.

ROMULUS L. BAKER departed this life at Economy, on Saturday morning, January, 11th, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

In the death of Mr. BAKER, the Society of Economy loses one of its oldest and most important members. When, on the death of GEORGE RAPP, in 1847, "the society selected seven elders for the management of their social concerns," they chose two trustees to conduct their foreign business. Of these trustees Mr. BAKER was one, and in addition to his share of the duties of this office, he has for many years officiated as the spiritual leader and instructor of the community, with occasional assistance from Mr. HENRICI, the other trustee. In both these characters—we have always understood—he was greatly reverenced by the people of Economy, while among the general public he has enjoyed an enviable reputation for integrity in business transactions and for kindness of heart.

THE probable destruction of the seat of Mormonism is argued from the fact that the water of Salt Lake that year rose three feet and continues to rise at the same rate, and that a further rise at the same rate for a few years longer would drown out the Saints entirely. The Lake is one hundred and twenty-five miles long and about seventy-five miles across at its widest place. I am informed that into it are drained and poured, by river and rivulets, the waters of an area of country of over 300,000 square miles. A vast amount of water, and yet this lake has no outlet. What becomes of this water? Can evaporation alone dispose of it?

THE oldest man in America lives in Detroit, a poor negro known as "Old Father Robinson." His age is 114 years. Nor is his remarkable longevity the sole noticeable feature in this aged negro. Unlike many, his faculties have been retained unimpaired. Up to this last week his vision was undimmed and his hearing unusually acute, but during the last few days he has failed rapidly, until, in his own expressive language, "the clock is almost run down." He participated in the revolutionary war.

BELLE BOYD, of rebel memory, made her first appearance at the French Theater in New York, Thursday evening last, and failed sadly. Her little stock of notoriety, acquired during the rebellion, availed to give only a small audience, principally Southrons. Hereafter she will take the part of "The Played Out," in which it is expected she will have an extensive run.

THE Connecticut Republicans are bestirring themselves in a lively way. Grant clubs are being formed in different parts of the State, and strong men of all sorts are joining them. The suggestion of Gov. Buckingham for Vice-President is very popular, and, altogether, matters in Connecticut are in a hopeful shape.

THE New York *Herald*, which for some time afflicted General Grant with its support, has so far swung around the circle as to be of the opinion that "Andrew Johnson is the coming man."

SENATOR COLEMAN has done a good thing in giving notice that he shall insist on the daily reading of the journal of the body of which he is a member. In bodies where there is a proper sense of responsibility this is seldom omitted.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has sent a letter to the Senate, showing what amount of United States bonds have been issued to the various Pacific Railroads. The figures are as follows:

Union Pacific Railroad	$6,160,000
Union Pacific, Eastern Division	4,880,000
Western Pacific	320,000
Atchison and Pike's Peak Branch	360,000
Central Pacific	6,071,000

Interest to the amount of $853,858 has been paid on these bonds. The transportation accounts of these various roads is $367,050, which has been conveyed into the Treasury. Nine-tenths of the amount was for army transportation.

THE new gold field lately disc overed at the mouth of the Amoor river will probably swell the annual production of gold to a higher figure than it has ever yet reached; and when we consider that, with the improvement constantly being made in mining and reducing processes the supply of the acids already known becomes every year larger, and that we must expect a continued increase in the price of exchangable articles all over the civilized world. What that increase has been here, with our paper money, we all know; but if we were to resume specie payments at once we should by no means return to the prices of eight years ago.

THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, by a stroke of sharp practice in rolling stock, is now in possession of ample funds to push forward the completion of its line from Des Moines to Council Bluffs, a distance of 135 miles, with the utmost rapidity. The officers of the company are sanguine that this extension will be finished in one year from the first of January, 1868. It is proposed to lay steel rails from Des Moines to the Missouri river. And the company will be able to make an advance to the manufacturers of rails and locomotives, thereby purchasing below the market price, and getting all their work done on the lowest possible terms, and in the quickest time.

THE tax on whisky has been 20 cents, 60 cents, $1, $1 50 and $2 per gallon. The quantity of whisky consumed during all this time has net varied much, and yet the revenue has been increased. If the tax were put at $3 per gallon, we doubt whether the revenue would not diminish and the quantity manufactured increase.

STATE FINANCES.

Annual Report of the State Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the Finances of the State, for the Fiscal Year Ending November 30th 1867.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

It is my fortune in this, my last annual report, to be able to congratulate you on the continued prosperous condition of our finances and the still brighter future that awaits us.

During the past three years we have reduced our indebtedness nearly five millions of dollars; redeemed all our overdue liabilities; relieved real estate from State taxation; and the treasury is in such a condition that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have felt justified in proposing to pay, in advance of maturity, the loans due July, 1868, amounting to $1,866,434 00, and this, too, without overtaxing any kind of capital or industry; for I believe it true that in no State of the Union is taxation so light as in Pennsylvania, whilst not one is today as good credit, judging by the market price of their loans.

The improvement in the condition of the Treasury during the past year has been $870,531 39, and the loans redeemed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund amounts to $855,620 94.

The revenue from ordinary sources has been $5,070,071 95, and the ordinary expenditures $4,230,438 87.

There is yet outstanding of the over-due loans $2,937,970 55, funds for the redemption of which have been set aside. The interest on all over-due loans now outstanding ceased last August; so the Commonwealth is incurring no loss by the neglect of holders to send them in for redemption; most of them will, no doubt, be redeemed the coming month.

The loan authorized by the act of the second of February, 1867, was all, with the exception of about three million of dollars, taken by our own citizens, and this, too, notwithstanding fifteen millions of dollars of the twenty-three to be redeemed were held in Europe. Some few of the foreign holders have received their money under protest, contending that they were entitled to receive the principal of the old bonds in gold, but this has been done to a very limited extent. It is but justice to state that no citizen of Pennsylvania is included in this list of protestants. My uniform reply to such protests has been "that it was no part of the original contract to pay in gold."

The act of 1867, taxing the stock of national banks, realized to the treasury during this year but $8,292 43. The banks have pretty generally agreed to pay this tax, and a large amount is now being paid to the county treasurers; but, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a new system, it was late in the year before the assessment lists could be completed, which prevented the collecting of the tax in time to appear in this report. The amount of tax from this source for the year 1868 will probably reach $250,000. There are very serious obstacles to the proper collection of this tax on national banks, owing to the restriction in the act of Congress authorizing their organization.

The national bank act requires the tax to be the same as on other personal property, and to be assessed and collected in the same manner, to-wit: in the hands of the holder. This compels the collection in every county of the State for its collection, and allows non-residents to entirely escape their just share of taxes.

The national law should be so amended as to allow each State to assess and collect the tax as they deem proper. The taxation should be as to the rate of said tax. The entire capital stock of a bank should be liable to taxation in the State where the bank is located. There is no reason why the capital of a bank located here should escape taxation because the owner resided without the State, than that a house should be exempt because its owner happened to be a non-resident. The right to tax should follow the property, and the property of a bank is where it is located, and not in the certificates. A certificate of stock is simply an acknowledgment that its owner has so much interest in a certain corporation located in some named place. There can be no good reason why stockholders should object to have the law amended, and I recommend that resolutions be passed requesting our members of Congress to have it so amended. The national banks have paid the tax under the law passed 23d day of February, 1867. An act should be passed authorizing the State Treasurer to refund it as the law was declared unconstitutional by our courts, and it is unjust to the citizens to be taxed the few who may have paid it, and were unwilling to enter into a contest with the State.

The tax on coal has yielded $102,963 59, and for the year 1868 it is estimated at $200,000, and it will probably largely exceed this sum.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, are estimated at $5,485,500. The increase will be principally from the latter sources.

The expenditures are estimated at $3,800,000; this will be considerably less than for the year 1867. I respectfully call your attention to the expenses of government; by proper attention they can be reduced two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) below what they were during 1867, and all necessary expenses be provided for.

By the estimate herewith annexed it will be seen that we should increase the rate carefully watched our revenue will be $1,000,000 in excess of our expenditures. This is a much larger revenue than it is necessary or wise to collect, and I therefore recommend the repeal of the three (3) mill tax on personal property, bonds, mortgages, and moneys at interest, except the bonds and mortgages issued by corporations.

There are many reasons why this tax should be abolished, but the least of which is the utter impossibility of obtaining an equal and just assessment of it. But the principal reason why the tax on bonds and mortgages should be repealed is, that it has become a *penalty* a man pays for being in debt.

This tax was originally intended as a tax on capital, but it has long since ceased to be paid by the capitalists, but it is now paid by the borrower. Most mortgages are now so drawn as to obligate the borrower to pay the tax.

On every dollar in taxing the man who is in debt for his property three (3) mills on every dollar he owes on it, whilst he who is able to own his real estate free of debt is entirely free of State taxation.

The revenue for 1868 is estimated at	$3,485,000 00
The tax of personal property bonds, mortgages and money at interest	300,000 00
Leaving a revenue from other sources	$3,185,000 00
Deduct estimated expenses	2,800,000 00
	$385,000 00

Leaving one million three hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars for the redemption of public debt.

Adhering to my opinion, as expressed in my annual report of 1865, that it should be the endeavor of the Commonwealth to collect her revenue from such sources as cannot be reached by counties and towns, I hope you will at once repeal this tax, and thereby relieve a class who need and will appreciate this act of justice.

Very Respectfully, WM. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.

OBITUARY.

BISHOP HOPKINS.

The Right Rev. John Henry Hopkins, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Vermont, died at the Episcopal residence at Rock Point on Thursday afternoon. Bishop Hopkins was of English extraction, but was born in Dublin, January 30, 1792, so that at the time of his death he was 76 years old. His parents emigrated to this country when he was only eight years of age, and he was mostly educated by his mother. He was intended for the law, but, after receiving a classical education, he passed a year in a counting-room in Philadelphia, and for a short time assisted Wilson, the ornithologist, in the preparation of the plates for his work. In his nineteenth year he embarked in the manufacture of iron in Western Pennsylvania, but this business was much prostrated by the peace of 1815, and two years afterward he failed, and betook himself to the study of the law. After six months study he was admitted to the Pittsburgh bar, where he practiced until 1823, when he quitted the bar for the ministry. He had previously married a daughter of Caspar Otto Muller, a retired merchant of Baltimore but previously of Hamburg, Germany. Immediately upon his ordination in 1824, Mr. Hopkins became Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, where he remained until 1831, when he went to Trinity Church, Boston, as assistant minister on the Green foundation. In 1827 and 1830 he was clerical deputy to the General Conventions of the Church, and in both he took a prominent part in the debates. He was a candidate for the assistant Bishopric of Pennsylvania in 1827, but being a tie with his opponent Dr. Onderdonk, he decided the contest in favor of his competitor by casting his vote in favor of the other. In the same year that Mr. Hopkins removed to Boston, he became Professor of Divinity in the new Theological Seminary of Massachusetts, and the next year (1832) he was elected first Bishop of Vermont, an office he filled until his death. He accepted at the same time the rectorship of St. Paul's, Burlington, which he retained until 1856. One of his first acts in his new diocese was the foundation of a school for boys, which gave employment to a number of candidates for orders and poor clergymen; but the buildings necessary for the accommodation of the school entailed upon him a debt from which he was not able to free himself for many years. He subsequently busied himself in building up the "Vermont Episcopal Institute," and was occupied beside with controversial and other works. Among these was "A Refutation of Milner's End of Controversy in a Series of Letters," 2 vols., published in 1854. His first work was published in 1833, and his last in the last year of his life. In the early part of the rebellion he published a work in defense of slavery, which was then spoken of at the time from one of the source from which it emanated. One of his latest works was a "Church History in Verse," published last year, but this effort did not reach the dignity of poetry. Bishop Hopkins was a prominent Anglican Synod at Lambeth, in which he took a prominent part. While abroad the degree of D. C. L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford. He had but recently returned to this country and to his diocese, and, notwithstanding his age, his death will be a surprise to many. In the dissension dividing the Episcopal Church, Bishop Hopkins was a decided champion of the High Church party, and refused to sign the famous protest of the Bishops last year against High Church practices.

General Meade in Georgia.

The speech of General Meade, in the Georgia Convention, shows that he will not be a pliant tool in the hands of Mr. Johnson. The General distinctly affirmed that he was there to enforce the laws of Congress. The loyal members of the Convention are much encouraged by the new commander's firm attitude. General Meade has expressed in writing his opinion that the expenses of the members should be paid out of the State funds, and it is probable that Jones, the rebel Treasurer, will be removed. If the President wants his policy carried out in the Third Military District, he must select another officer.

Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We read in the *Evening Chronicle*, of December 24th, 1867, under the heading of "Dixmont and the Insane," the following, which seems to be semi-official: "There is a misapprehension about the Dixmont Asylum. That Institution was established for the *curably* insane. Its charter does not authorize accommodations for the *incurably* insane. There are such inmates in the Asylum, but they are kept at a loss to the institution of two or three dollars a week, from motives of humanity. The Managers do not wish to transfer them to the county jails. Dangerously insane persons are rejected from motives of prudence. Certain liberties are granted to the unfortunate inmates of Dixmont, which could not safely be extended to the dangerously insane. What is really wanted, and what our neighbor, the COMMERCIAL, ought to advocate, are buildings for the accommodation of the incurably insane."

I take it upon myself to say that the charter referred to *does* as plainly authorize accommodation for the *incurable* as it does for the *curable*. For the Hospital to contend (if it does) that the *incurable* are not entitled to its care and treatment is a *cold* kind of *charity* to say the least. To pronounce the patients referred to *incurable and therefore not admissible* is cruel.

Whatever may be thought on this subject by the Superintendent and Managers of Dixmont Hospital, they will hardly contend that the members of the Legislature, when appropriating the *hundreds and hundreds of thousands of dollars* to this institution, thought for a moment that they were appropriating money to a concern called sometimes *charitable*, but claiming the right and power to exclude every one the officers might pronounce *incurable*, whether seen or unseen. I know of at least one case pronounced incurable at this Hospital who, after leaving there, got well, and that in an alms house, not pretending to cure *insane* patients.

But this communication is already long enough, and I will for the benefit of the supposed *incurably* insane, as well as for the information of the public, quote the following from very high authority, and commend the same to the careful reading of the Superintendent and Managers, and friends, too, of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital:

Extract from speech of Dr. Gray, Superintendent of the Hospital at Utica, New York, and a prominent member of the "Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane," which met in Washington in April, 1866, with particular reference to separate establishments for the Chronic insane Poor:

"I have detained this Association longer than I ought to have done; but this is a subject in which I have been interested for years, and I have seen enough suffering, enough fears, and have heard enough pleading, and have looked into the faces of afflicted men and sorrowing, broken-hearted women long enough to feel that they are not all dead when they seem to be, and that men and women, after years of apparent hopelessness, get well; persons whom, I am ashamed to say, I have said would not get well. I am more careful now how I pronounce a case incurable. When such men and women have emerged from the darkness that had so long overshadowed them, they have told us what we have said and done, and that they have felt the good and ill. I recall now a lady who, for months, did not speak a word, but sat with his head down, his eyes dull and we called him demented. He became thin and wasted, but still he spoke not.

"His mother came to see him and wept bitterly. I pitied her grief and told her as gently as I could that I did not think he would get well. She went away and came back again with a breaking heart, but she was unable to take him home. She had not the means to nurse him, though he seemed to be gradually falling into the grave. What would you do with that boy? Would you send him off to a distant place, where his mother could no longer visit him, with the stamp of incurability written upon him, and where he would die? No! He has suddenly emerged from darkness of mind. He had heard every word that had been said in his presence. Dr. Brown remarked the other day that he was going to tell the experience of his mind. It was well said. We cannot tell. No man could pierce into that mind and say of what the boy was thinking. Among other things, after he recovered, he said, 'when you came in with your hand, you reminded me of him, put your hand on my head, and said so and so.' I had pointed him out as a marked case of dementia. He did not seem at that time to know enough to go to his meals, and was led to the table. He said, when I asked him on this matter, he thought he had no right to eat; that the food was not his; that he was waiting to go home. Think of it, waiting, silently and patiently there, for all he knew, for long months! We did not seem to do much for him. We gave him a little room, 8x10, to sleep in, had him washed and dressed and taken to his meals, and took general care of him, and he came out. Many such cases have occurred here who could not recite cases of the recovery of patients pronounced by himself incurable.

"The President of the Association has truthfully said in his report, in respect to persons pronounced insane, that 'only Omniscience can tell.' And when God gives us something more than the fallible judgment of men, it will be time enough to pronounce cases of insanity incurable.

"I, for one, have ceased to pronounce such judgment, as disease is only complete at death. The past that was wrong, I cannot make right, but with more experience, I can do better in the future."

Dr. Chipley, having charge of the Insane Institution at Lexington, Ky., being also a member of the Association, said:

"I need not recur to the matter, which has been mentioned by Dr. Gray, as to the utter impossibility of determining when cases are incurable.

"I recollect, when I took charge of the Institution at Lexington, there was a case represented to me to have been one of mania, finally terminating in dementia; that there was no one in the Institution who had known the individual to speak, and some of them had known him for years. I did not suppose he would be in any way affected by attending the social gatherings or the chapel meetings, though he was every Sunday taken to the chapel; but he came to me one morning and said very politely, 'Doctor, I would be very much obliged to you for a sheet of paper; I wish to write a letter.' I could not have been more astounded. Of course, the paper was promptly furnished. He was then in a condition of his mind that there was a very considerable germ left, and a possibility of restoration. Now, there was a case, which, if I had been called upon to give an opinion, I should have pronounced incurable.

"He stated, in his letter to his friends, that he had been in the habit of attending church for some time, since I had taken charge of the Institution, and that he had heard so much of the heavens and the angels, he was disposed to try and do as well as he could, so as to be with them and be happy. There was a vein of insanity running through his letter, certainly, but evidently his mind was not in a hopeless case.

"I had a conversation with him; changed his ward and placed him with another class of patients, where he would have all the advantages the institution could possibly give him. The result was, that after the lapse of a considerable period of time he completely recovered. He is married now, and for the last seven years has been doing exceedingly well—as well as any of his neighbors. Now, take that case, and suppose he had been sent to an institution for incurables; is it likely that anything would have occurred in an institution of that sort to have aroused him, and even if he had shown some symptoms of improvement, would it have been possible in such an institution to give him the best chance of recovery? Could you have put him in a better condition, especially in an institution the prime object in the management of which is to make it self-supporting?

"There is nothing in connection with the management of the insane, of which I am more thoroughly convinced, than of the impropriety of the separation proposed. I cannot see anything, in any aspect of it, but productive of unmixed evil. You may look back to the whole history of the world, so far as the insane are concerned, and it is, without exception, that, whenever you place the supposed incurable in an institution by themselves, whatever may be its original character, it degenerates from day to day until it becomes, as has been expressed, a perfect 'hell upon earth.'"

The whole question of separation having been very fully and ably discussed, the proposition failed to receive any other vote than that of the mover. Thus, distinctly and unanimously did this influential body—representing the highest intelligence of the medical profession in this country, in whatever relates to the cure and treatment of the insane—proclaim its positive condemnation of any scheme, even one set forth in the mild and modified terms of this resolution, which would provide separate asylums for the chronic cases of insanity. But, not content with the explicit expression conveyed in its refusal to agree to the resolution, the Association passed, unanimously, the following propositions, offered by Dr. Chipley, of Kentucky:

1. Every State should make ample and suitable provision for its insane.

2. That insane persons, considered curable, and those supposed incurable, should not be provided for in separate establishments.

AS NO cases *curable* or *incurable* are admitted at "Dixmont" *without pay*, their doors should certainly be open to *both classes*; and, if not, it is time the Legislature was aware of the fact; and the State should refuse to support such an institution, or else require it to do differently.

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PERSONAL.

—Ole Bull met with a grand reception in Chicago January 6, Farwell Hall being filled to its utmost capacity. As the tickets were $1 50 his financial success must have been almost equal to that of Dickens. On Saturday night he was serenaded at the Tremont by his fellow Norwegians, who sang songs composed by Ole Bull himself, which tributes of respect he alluded to very neatly in his speech. All of his effects were destroyed in the late fire at the hotel, and it is reported he sustained quite a loss.

—The two Princesses d' Albe, nieces of the Empress, with many young ladies belonging to the most distinguished families in Paris, are following regularly the classes of secondary instruction for girls at the Sarbonne.

—Phillips Brooks is a popular young minister of the Episcopal Church, and is said to be a very impressive speaker. If the rumor which is afloat be correct—that he has lately refused a $15,000 call to a church in New York—he must be an eloquent preacher indeed, as well as a man of more than common disinterestedness.

—John Tyler, son of ex-President Tyler, is now sajourning in New York. He represents his brother Robert as being engaged in editing the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*, in which office his beautiful and accomplished daughter, Letita Christiana Tyler, is engaged in setting type.

—Everybody remembers the story of the Boston lawyer who, while all Boston was going mad upon the advent of Charles Dickens, wanted to know "who this Dickens was anyhow?" This might be pardonable in a lawyer, who is not expected to know anything but law, if he knows that, but similar ignorance in a woman would seem impossible, if not unparalleled. Impossible it is not, as a little incident at the New York Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening, will prove. A lady and gentlemen occupied balcony seats at the singing of "The Bohemian Girl," and between the second and third acts he endeavored to lessen the tedium of the long delay by relating to his fair friend how much pleasure he had derived from one of Mr. Dickens's readings. But the lady inquired, in the most innocent manner imaginable, "Is Mr. Dickens such a great writer, indeed?" "What!" said the gentleman, with consternation on his face, "did you never hear of Charles Dickens?" "No!" answered the lady, with a deliberation and simplicity that plainly implied that she knew of no occasion why she should at any time have heard of him.

—Wm. Cullen Bryant's chirography, as respects illegibility, is second only to that of H. G. Bryant's signature, when executed in hot haste, reminds one of a scorpion suffering from St. Vitus dance.

—An incident at the Royal Palace in connection with the late appointment for the bishopric, which

The Daily Commercial

A REVERY.

The voices of the Past in varied tones
Speak to my soul to-night, and will not hush.
A thousand echoes they whisper of the years—
The long ago—the years when life was young,
And Joy and Hope were linked with golden chains;
When ev'ry pulse beat to the music of the heart,
And ev'ry breath was drawn in Faith and Love.

They tell of manhood's grapple with the world,
When heart was strong and will sublime—sublime
As with imperious tread the mountain's top
Became as dust before its waving wand;
And earth's colossal shapes of Fear but seemed,
At its approach, dim spectres fading into air.

They tell of scenes of mirth and revelry,
When earth seemed decked in garlands bright and fair,
When Pleasure with a golden scepter sat
Within the charm'd circle of my life
And claimed the widest homage of my heart.
They tell of hours of darkness, too, when Grief
Sat sternly on her throne, with face so pale
That corpse-like it did seem amidst the gloom.

Now every voice is still and hushed but two;
The Present stands beside me like a king,
And loudly calls to ACTION! Whirl around
The circle of my mind! Here flows a form
Dressed in the garb of Faith—a d Hope and Love
Which echoes ACTION! ACTION! then in tones
Which seem fresh from the great White Throne there comes
The words: "Act in the ETERNAL NOW, so shall
The Future be the Fruit the now shall bear,
And as thou dost approach thy hands shall pluck,
And thou shalt eat."

H. A. L.

December 31, 1867.

STATE NEWS.

The miners at the Union Coal Company's works, near Wilkesbarre, refuse to submit to a reduction of wages, and are on a strike.

The Reading *Dispatch* says: The price of real estate has taken a sudden rise in our city and seems, from present indications, to be still going up. To what cause this sudden rise in real estate is attributable, we are not exactly prepared to say, but there seems to be a mania for its purchase now, which is bringing mines of wealth to the owners.

The iron companies of Bloomsburg have reduced the wages of their employees.

Samuel Lloyd, Esq., Deputy Register of Wills, and one of the most prominent Republicans of Philadelphia, died Thursday evening, suddenly. He was an estimable gentlemen, and his loss will be keenly felt by hosts of friends and acquaintances.

Samuel Young, Esq., having made a failure, as he says, in his attempt to go West, at the suggestion of many friends, resumed the publication of the Clarion *Banner*, under more flattering auspices than formerly.

A Young Men's Christian Association is about being organized at New Castle. A prominent citizen has donated the use of a hall, and it is thought a fund will soon be raised to warrant the organization.

A beautiful statue of Minerva in plaster has just been received at the State Library. The statue, which is about seven feet high and weighs some seven hundred pounds, was ordered from Rome last summer, and is a copy of the Gustinnia statue—celebrated as the best and most perfect of the remains of ancient Greek sculpture. It represents the Goddess in a standing position with her usual attributes of helmet, breast-plate, spear and serpents, and, as a specimen of ideal grace and beauty, made sensible in a permanent form, will command the admiration of every lover of fine art. The statue is to be mounted on a central podestal as a beautiful adornment of the new Library room.

The receipts of the Crawford County Agricultural Society during the past year were $1,942 48; cash on hand Dec. 31, 1866, $688 68; total $2,631 07. Expenses $1,963 05; balance in Treasury Dec. 31, 1867, $357 43. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Presidents—Hon. W. S. Crozier, Summerhill; Vice Presidents—Albert Fish, Summerhill; James McClure, Summit; O. Baldwin, Spring, Marshall; Ed. Ticknor, Conneautville; Jos. Ford, Summit; W. L. Pond, Spring; Wm. B. Powell, Spring. Recording Secretary—R. B. Myers, Conneautville. Corresponding Secretary—J. Ensign Rupert, Conneautville; Treasurer—Wm. B Gleason, Conneautville, Auditor—A. P. Foster, Conneautville. Executive Committee—W W Power, Conneautville; Calvin Gates, Beaver; T. B. Welch, Spring; Mark Potter, Cussewago; L. Taylor, Summit; Dayton Sigler, Linesville. On motion it was resolved that the next annual Fair be held on the first Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of October, 1868.

The Easton *Press*, of January 7th, says: "We have learned [to-day the particulars of a horrible case of suicide that occurred at Trescow on the Lehigh Valley Road. A young man, aged about twenty-three years, married a young woman about three months past, and a few days back she became tired of married life and returned to her brothers to live. The young man was very much troubled, and calling on his wife on Saturday, informed her unless she would live with him, he would kill himself. She refused and he executed the threat by hanging himself from a tree near the house. The rope was so long that his feet touched the ground, but, determined to die, he held them up with his hands, and was found dead as a stone. The bride's brother took the body down, carried it to a neighboring tavern, where it remained on the stoop during the day. In the evening he knocked a board from the fence, constructed a rude coffin, and buried the body of his brother-in-law outside the fence of the church yard. This is the way they do things up the river."

A call has been issued by a number of citizens of Lawrence county, for a convention of "christian patriots" to consider the proposed religious amendment of the Constitution of the United States. The convention is to be held in New Castle, January 30th.

OHIO NEWS.

The town of Dennison, located in Tuscarawas county, midway between Pittsburgh and Columbus, is improving rapidly, new houses being erected almost daily. The location of the machine shops of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad at that point has been and will be a great advantage to the people of Uhrichsville and vicinity. This fact is being illustrated daily by the rapid increase of population, and the consequent enlargement of the local trade of the place. The Dennison Coal Company are getting out about one thousand bushels of coal per day, and the Maple Grove mines about two car loads per day, both shipping to Columbus.

The Ohio Wool Growers' Association held a meeting at Columbus, on Wednesday. A resolution was adopted declaring that the wool-growers of Ohio fully approve of the present just and wise tariff upon wool and woolens and insist that it remain unaltered until time and experience shall demonstrate its legitimate working. The following officers to serve during the ensuing year, were elected: President, N. S. Townshend, of Lorain; Vice President, J. C. Stevens, of Hardin; Secretary and Treasurer, W. F. Greer, of Lake. Directors—Alexander, of Summit; Welsh, of Belmont; and Riker, of Tuscarawas. Members of Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers' Association, R. M. Montgomery and Charles Theilis.

The Democracy of Crawford county have given another example of their malignant bitterness by making the election of officers of their County Agricultural Society a question of politics, and at a meeting on Saturday, 4th inst., at Bucyrus, for the purpose of electing officers for the present year, they elected the President, Secretary and twelve Directors, giving to the Republicans the Vice President, Treasurer and three Directors, none of whom will now serve. The Society owes its existence and prosperity mainly to the wealth and intelligence of the Republican party, and this stupid political fanaticism will probably kill the Society—at least until better counsels prevail.

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DRUGGETS,
MEDALLION DRUGGETS,
MATS AND RUGS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
ALL WOOL INGRAIN,
A Good Assortment, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
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OVER BATES & BELL'S.

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PREPARATORY TO
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A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
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"Queen of the Wash Tub."
BEST WASHING AND CLEANSING LIQUID PREPARATION IN THE WORLD.
Indorsed by Scientific Men, the Press, and other Competent Judges. An ordinary washing done in ONE-THIRD THE USUAL TIME; makes clothes CLEANER, PURER and WHITER. Saves Time, Money and Labor. Try it. Send for a Bottle to your Grocer. Manufactured by
HESS MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 136 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen.
Having opened a Store in the city, we are now prepared to furnish our friends and customers with
Bouquets, Cut Flowers,
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Christmas Trees,
Birds and Bird Cages,
Rustic and Wire Baskets,
Gold Fish and Fish Globes,
Immortelles,
Pruning Knives, &c., &c.
Call and examine our stock at No. 113 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite the Postoffice.

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JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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Office, No. 15 MARKET STREET,
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10,000 POUNDS
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR;
50 BBLS. CHOICE BEANS,
Just received and for sale low by
WM. M. GORMLY,
271 Liberty street.

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PAPER BAGS,
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ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,
WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES,
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BLEACHED MUSLINS,
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WIDE BLEACHED SHEETING,
WIDE UNBLEACHED SHEETING,
HEAVY UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
PRINTS, DELAINES,
GINGHAMS, BED CHECK,
TICKING, TABLE LINEN,
COTTON DIAPER,
TOWELS AND TOWELING,
IRISH LINEN, SHIRT FRONTS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
NOTIONS, &c.

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CASSIMERES, JEANS,
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BOULEVARD SKIRTS,
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HOOP SKIRTS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.

A LARGE STOCK, WELL ASSORTED,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
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180 and 182
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

NEW ARRIVAL
AT THE
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
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A FULL LINE OF
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ALL MAKES OF
BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS.
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TICKINGS,
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BARRED FLANNEL.
THE WELL KNOWN
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BARRED
FLANNEL,
IN
BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.
A LARGE STOCK,
OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
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CHEAP GOODS.
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FRENCH POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
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YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.
YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c.
HUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.
TABLE LINENS.
10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.
JOHN PORTER,
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MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.,
OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
R. H. PALMER,
84 WOOD STREET.

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THOMAS HENRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NEW CASTLE, PA.
Prompt attention given to Collections.
REFERENCES:
Hon. Daniel Agnew, Beaver; Henry Rice, Esq., Beaver; W. P. Townsend & Co., Pittsburgh; M. P. Brown, Pittsburgh; John Hall & Co., Pittsburgh; Kirkpatrick, Bro. & Co., Pittsburgh.

PRODUCE IN STORE AND ARRIVING.
5,000 bushels Chopped Corn and Oats, 200 bushels Sifted Corn Meal, 3,000 pounds Prime Oats, 2,000 bushels Ear Corn, 1,000 bushels Shelled Corn, 100 barrels Family Flour, 100 barrels Rye Flour, 200 bushels Clover Seed, 300 bushels Prime Timothy Seed. With full Stock of Groceries in store and for sale by
H. RIDDLE,
No. 183 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 31x42. Address CHRONICLE.

DRY GOODS.

FOR 30 DAYS LONGER.
CLOSING OUT SALE,
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
Embroideries, Laces,
Handkerchiefs,
Woolen Goods,
Ladies' and Gent's Underwear,
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Gloves and Hosiery.
CALL AND SEE OUR PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Nos 77 and 79 Market St.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS,
SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINEN,
QUILTS, BLANKETS, &c.,
FOR SALE BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

BLAIRSVILLE
LADIES' SEMINARY,
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.
The next session will begin FEBRUARY 1st, 1868.
REV. J. JEWETT PARKS,
ecd Principal.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
THE NEXT TERM BEGINS ON
Wednesday, January 15, 1868
Courses of Instruction given
In *General Science*,
In *Agriculture*,
In *Mechanical* and
Civil Engineering,
In *Metallurgy*,
Mineralogy and
Mining, and in
Classical Literature.
For further information, apply to
JOHN FRASER, President,
Agricultural College, Center co., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
RE-OPENS THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1868,
FOR CIRCULARS APPLY TO
COL. THEO. HYATT,
Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

KENWOOD
BOARDING SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS.
For Catalogues, address
WTHSF REV. J. P. TAYLOR, New Brighton, Pa

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR STATE PRINTING.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the 9th day of April, A. D., 1856, and the supplement thereto approved 25th February, 1863, notice is hereby given, that the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives of said Commonwealth will receive proposals until twelve o'clock, at noon of the fourth Tuesday of January, 1868, for doing the Public Printing and Binding, for the term of three years from the first day of July next, at a certain rate per cuntum below the rates specified in said act relating to Public Printing and Binding, approved the ninth day of April, A. D., 1856, and according to the mode, and in the manner and form specified in said act, and the several supplements thereto.

Said proposals to specify the rate per centum on the whole of the rates of the said act taken together, and not a specification of the rate per centum below the rates on each item. The following is the form of proposals for the State Printing and Binding:

I ..... propose to do all the State Printing and Binding in the manner and in all respects subject to the provisions of the act of the ninth of April, A. D., 1856, and the several supplements thereto, for the period of three years from the first day of July next, at the rate of ——per centum below the rates specified in said act; and bind the State Printing and Binding, as aforesaid, be allotted to me, I will be ready forthwith with bond, and approved securities, as required by the act approved 25th February, 1862, for the faithful performance of the work so allotted," which said proposals shall be signed, and together with the bond required, shall be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for Public Printing and Binding," and shall be directed to the said Speakers, and delivered to one or both of them aforesaid, to be opened, announced and allotment made on the 28th day of January, 1868, agreeably to the provisions of the said act of 9th of April, 1856, and the several supplements thereto.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
January 6th, 1868. td

PROPOSALS
FOR TOWING SALT.

SEALED PROPOSALS for Towing all the Salt manufactured by the OHIO RIVER SALT CO., in the year 1868, will be received up to 12 o'clock M. WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of January, 1868, at the Ohio River Salt Co. to furnish good, seaworthy arge and to load the Salt.

The party contracting will be required to furnish three or more good and sufficient Tow-boats, Tow the Salt, pay Lockage, Wharfage, Wharfage, Unloading, and all other expenses, except on Salt unloaded at Cincinnati, Covington and Louisville, Ky., Portsmouth, Ripley and Cincinnati, O., and Madison, Jeffersonville and New Albany, Ind. The salt will be in barrels of either 7 bushels or 280 pounds, and proposals should state price per barrel of either size to reach the following places:

Pittsburgh, Pa.,	Covington, Ky.,
Steubenville, O.,	Portsmouth, O.,
Wellsville, O.,	Smithland, Ky.,
Belmire, O.,	Columbus, Ky.,
Marietta, O.,	Hickman, Ky.,
Portsmouth, O.,	Madison, Ind.,
Ripley, O.,	Jeffersonville, Ind.,
Cincinnati, O.,	New Albany, Ind.,
Hamilton, O.,	Evansville, Ind.,
St. Louis, Mo.,	Cairo, Ill.,
Wellsburg, W. Va.,	Alton, Ill.,
Wheeling, W. Va.,	Quincy, Ill.,
Parkersburg, W. Va.,	Memphis, Tenn.,
Maysville, Ky.,	Nashville, Tenn.

The minimum stage of water that the towboats will be required to run will be when towboats can leave Pomeroy, O., with tow drawing three and one-half (3½) feet. of water, and tow to such places as they can reasonably be expected to reach with barges of that draught, the barges to be returned without delay by the party towing to the Salt Co.'s boat yards at Middleport, O.

The Ohio River Salt Co. will, as far as possible, give reasonable notice when they will not positively contract full tows to each point.

The Ohio River Salt Co. reserve the right to refuse all proposals, or to award the towing of Salt from Pomeroy, O., to Pittsburgh, Pa., to one party, or award it to some party who tows to the southern or Western markets.

The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to give bonds with satisfactory security for the faithful performance of his contract.

Proposals must be addressed to Hon. V. B. HORTON, Pomeroy, Ohio, marked "Proposals for Salt Towing."

OHIO RIVER SALT CO.,
Per R. R. HUDSON, Sec'y.

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
China, Glass, Queensware,
BOHEMIAN AND LAVA
FANCY GOODS,
SILVER PLATED
AND
BRITTANIA WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
Tea Trays, &c., &c.
100 Wood Street.
MWS

THE CLIMAX REACHED.
The introduction of Dr. MISHLER'S CELEBRATED HERB BITTERS has settled the question of superiority in this kind of medicine. This is, of course, the natural result, which cannot now be changed. The remarkable cures effected solely by the use of
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
Where other so-called "Bitters" have failed, and the universal indorsement it has received from the Medical Faculty, stamps these Bitters as the most wonderful in the world. This is the plain fact to which thousands of people are prepared to attest, and to which thousands more have already certified to over their signatures.
The speedy curative effects of
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
Makes this medicine invaluable to every household. *It is the friendly remedy of the age.* Hundreds in this immediate vicinity have experienced its beneficial effects. In all cases of Dyspepsia, acidity of the stomach, general physical weakness or debility, mental depression, &c., proceeding from indigestion, costiveness, or biliousness,
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
Are a positive cure. For Cholera, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, and many other ills which are the doom of our nature. These Bitters will overpower and destroy the disease, cleanse the blood, the stomach and the bowels from all unhealthy secretions, and thoroughly regulate the impaired functions of the system and produce health. As a preventative of disease its value cannot be overestimated. Buy a bottle at once of any reputable Druggists, and secure your health, comfort, and add, perhaps, years to your life.
Branch House, 26 Market St., Pittsburgh.

FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON,
TTHS MANAGERS.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

FINANCIAL.

525 MILES
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad,
Running West from Omaha,
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, re, air shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

Earnings of the Company.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond present conception, and there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

First Mortgage Bonds

Are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than U. S. stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD.

Or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment, and have thirty years to run before maturity. Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.;
S. McLEAN & CO., 75 Fourth street;
HART, CAUGHEY & CO., Third and Wood sts.
And KEAMER & RAHM.

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau street,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall street,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall street,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall street.

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittance should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
November 23, 1867. NEW YORK.
eod

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
HARRISBURG, December 18, 1867.

NOTICE
TO THE
HOLDERS OF THE
LOANS
OF THE
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
DUE JULY 1st, 1868.
THE FOLLOWING
LOANS,
DUE JULY 1st, 1868,
WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST
TO DATE OF PAYMENT ON PRESENTATION AT THE
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'
NATIONAL BANK,
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
VIZ:
LOAN OF MARCH 27, 1839; DUE JULY 1, 1868.
LOAN OF JULY 19, 1839, DUE JULY 1, 1868.
Interest on the above Loans will cease on the 1st OF JULY, 1868.
FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR GENERAL.
W. H. KEMBLE,
STATE TREASURER.
COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.
cod

BREWERS.

JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY.....ROBT. LIDDELL.
PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager, aug1-1y

INSURANCE.

MONONGAHELA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1854.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$500,000.
CASH.....175,000.
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office: No. 98 WATER STREET.
DIRECTORS:
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John McDevitt, William Rea,
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James Woodburn, R. Wallace,
Samuel B. Holdship, John B. Canfield,
R. H. Palmer, D. S. H. Gilmore,
James McCandless.
WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. McDEVITT, Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY, Secretary.
Capt. F. A. Dohrman, Genl. Agent and Surveyor.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAILEY, President.
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
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PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freights at liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
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Capt. James Miller,	Chas. Arnuckle.

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Insurance Company,
OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY.
Office in the ALLEGHENY TRUST CO. BUILDING, DIAMOND, opposite City Hall.
☞ FIRE INSURANCE ONLY. ☜
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OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. SIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. GEO. NEELD, General Agent.
Office, No. 94 WATER STREET, Capt. Chaffant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks, on favorable terms, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
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Alexander Speer,	David M. Long,
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WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

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NEW ORLEANS
SUGAR AND MOLASSES.
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER MESSENGER
25 hhds CHOICE SUGAR,
100 bbls. CHOICE MOLASSES.
OFFERED TO THE TRADE AT LOW PRICES, BY
Wm. Miller,
(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),
Nos. 221 and 223,
Corner of Liberty and Irwin Streets.

NEW ORLEANS
Sugar and Molasses.
We are now receiving by Rail and River a large stock of
NEW ORLEANS SUGAR AND MOLASSES,
Which we offer to the trade at LOW FIGURES,
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
130 and 132 Second street.

NEW CONSIGNMENTS.
200 bbls Potatoes—Peachblows;
225 bbls Apples;
15,000 pounds Dried Apples;
10,000 pounds Dried Peaches;
20,000 pounds Prime Navy Beans;
240 bbls Hamburg and Factory Cheese;
100 boxes Canned Fruits;
60 bbls Prime Navy Beans;
60 bbls Hominy; 10 bbls Sorghum;
50 bbls White Corn Meal;
50 kegs No. 1 Lard;
20 tubs and kegs choice Table Butter;
10 bbls Eggs;
100 bushels prime Clover Seed;
15 bbls Refined Cider;
50 bbls Cider Vinegar.
FOR SALE BY
GRAFF & REITER.

MEANS & COFFIN,
Wholesale Grocers,
COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. aug3-eod

JUST RECEIVED.
New Sugar Cured Hams, New Sugar Cured Dried Beef, Beef Tongues; very choice new Leaf Lard, put up in buckets of 20 pounds; White and Yellow Corn Meal, and double extra Buckwheat Flour, put up in small bags for family use.
For sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

SUNDRIES.
20 bbls Sweet Cider; 20 bbls Sweet Potatoes;
50 bbls Cleaned Onions, Hamburg, Goshen and Factory;
1,000 bush Potatoes;
500 bbls Apples;
15 bbls Hickory Nuts;
20 tubs Mince Meat; in store and for sale by
VAN GORDER & PHILPARD,
360 Liberty street.

SALT.
4,000 BBLS. IN STORE,
And for sale by JAMES CONNOR,
355 Liberty st.

TEAS—200 HALF CHESTS
GREEN AND BLACK TEAS,
Various grades, on hand and for sale by
JAMES CONNOR, 355 Liberty st.

ONE THOUSAND CASES
CANNED FRUITS, Assorted, for sale by
JAMES CONNOR,
Wholesale Grocer, 355 Liberty street.

418 BAGS COFFEE,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES CONNOR,
Wholesale Grocer, 355 Liberty st.

SAML. P. SHRIVER.....JASON M. HOFFSTOT.
S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Corner of Second, Pittsburgh.

DRUGGISTS.

HARRIS & EWING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Liberty and Wayne Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED.

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,
DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.
R. H. PALMER.
84 WOOD STREET.

PETROLEUM.

S. S. WAKING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.
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The Daily Commercial

1868.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

A Paper for the Business Community and Household.

Presidential Year.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

It is unnecessary to occupy time or space in setting forth the character of the COMMERCIAL. Its standing as the leading newspaper in Pennsylvania—although the most recently established of the first class papers of the country—is already assured. At no time an experiment, it has steadily grown in circulation, strength and patronage, until it has become recognized everywhere not only as the leading journal in this State, but the favorite with the reading public in a large part of Ohio, West Virginia and even beyond their borders. It employs the telegraph on a scale equalled only by the great papers of the larger cities. As a COMMERCIAL PAPER it has a recognized standing at home and abroad, and is read by the most intelligent of all classes, among whom it exerts an influence second to no other in the State. Its MARKET REPORTS are carefully prepared by competent reporters, and we employ every means to insure completeness and reliability.

Republican in politics, the COMMERCIAL does not scruple to be independent and criticises freely the leading men of the party. Adhering firmly to the fundamental principles of that party, it believes success is most surely achieved by freely discussing propositions and measures, with the view of assisting the reader to arrive at correct conclusions.

Entering, as we now are, on the Presidential year, a preference for GEN. GRANT FOR THE PRESIDENCY has already been expressed. In this respect, the COMMERCIAL was one of the first to take a decided stand; and it has the satisfaction of having already seen its favorite the accepted of the great majority of the Republican party.

In State affairs the COMMERCIAL is the unflinching advocate of a FREE RAILROAD LAW and a LIBERAL SYSTEM OF IMPROVEMENTS for the development of the vast resources of our State, whereby she will be enriched and the welfare of her citizens advanced.

Our aim from the first has been to make the COMMERCIAL SECOND TO NONE AS A GENERAL NEWSPAPER. We leave nothing untried to accomplish this object. So well have we redeemed our promises, that we deem it useless to make new ones in this or any other particular.

Terms of the Daily Commercial.

Daily Subscribers, (per year,) - - - - $10 00
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,) - - - - 25
Single Copies, - - - - - - - - - - 5

The Weekly Commercial

Is a large 36 column newspaper, containing few advertisements. Its ample columns contain a complete compendium of the news of the week, the leading editorials from the DAILY, and all the foreign and home markets carefully reported and corrected expressly for the WEEKLY up to the date of each issue. It is emphatically a Family Newspaper.

Terms of Subscription, in Advance.

One Copy, (one year,) - - - - - - - $2 00
One Copy, (six months,) - - - - - - 1 00
In Clubs of twenty, - - - - - - - - 1 50

Office, Commercial Building, No. 75 Fifth street. Address,

COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

THE STATE SUPREME COURT.

Decision in Banc—Important Oil Land Suit.

In the Supreme Court, in session at Philadelphia, before Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Read, Agnew, and Sharswood:

Pickersgill vs. Treverton Coal Company. Before reported. Injunction sustained. Injunction to stand final hearing, and preliminary decree granting injunction affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, C. J.

Wright vs. Wright. On motion, judgment of *non pros.* was discharged.

Bennett vs. Howell. On motion, judgment of *non pros.* entered.

Walters vs. Cunningham. On motion, judgment of *non pros.* entered.

Nicholson vs. Thomas. On motion, judgment of *non pros.* entered.

Wetzel vs. Barndt. On motion, judgment of *non pros.* entered.

Wright vs. Wright. On motion, judgment of *non pros.* entered.

Hook vs. Hook. On motion, judgment of *non pros.* entered.

Doyle vs. Quigley. On motion, judgment of *non pros.* entered.

Hammer vs. Schenkel. On motion, judgment of *non pros.* entered.

Chicago and Allegheny Oil Company et al. vs. The United States Petroleum Company. An appeal from the Master's decision. On March 16, 1864, Thomas Holmden, the owner of a farm consisting of one hundred and fifty acres, and situate in Tarentum township, Venango county, executed an agreement giving to James Faulkner the privilege of boring for oil on his (Holmden's) farm, the conditions of which were, that Faulkner should give Holmden one-quarter of all the oil obtained on the farm, and should deliver the same in tanks, or tank-houses, wherever on said tract located, and several others.

It was also expressly provided that a failure to comply with any of the above-recited conditions or agreement, on the part of Faulkner, should work a forfeiture of the rights granted, and Holmden or his assigns might dispose of said lands as if said agreement had not been made, unless such failure occurred from unavoidable necessity. Faulkner assigned this agreement to the United States Petroleum Company, the defendants, who under it, began operations, which proved highly successful, the farm at one time producing four thousand barrels of oil per day.

Holmden sold his fee to Duncan & Brother, who sold to Messrs. Wright & Chittenden, who sold to the plaintiffs in this cause. Soon after plaintiffs became the owners, they discovered that the defendants did not comply with the conditions and requirements of the agreement, and accordingly gave them notice that the agreement should be complied with.

This notice not being regarded, and all attempts to compel a compliance with the terms of the agreement failing, plaintiffs commenced proceedings to recover possession of the premises. An ejectment was brought in the Common Pleas of Venango county, and this bill was filed in aid of the action at law, praying that a receiver be appointed to dispose of all the oil produced by these wells and belonging to defendants, and that an injunction should issue restraining the defendants from receiving or selling any oil produced by the farm or interfering with it in any way.

The defendants claimed that the object of the plaintiff's bill was to aid in the enforcing of a forfeiture of the lease, and they contended—

I. That a court of equity will not interfere to enforce a forfeiture or aid its enforcement in any way.

II. If there was ground on which to claim a forfeiture, it was waived by the receipt of rent, both before and after the institution of the action of ejectment.

III. A party will not be allowed to try in equity that which he has begun to try at law, where his remedy is full and complete.

IV. In the present case the court will not appoint a receiver or grant an injunction, for the relief prayed for is wholly incidental. 2. Because the defendants are in possession under lawful title derived from complainants. 3. Because the receiver is prayed for only as to a part of the property, is beyond the allegations asked for can not be had under the prayer for general relief.

V. That upon the whole evidence in the cause, the complainants have failed to prove the allegations in their bill, except, it may be, as to certain oil which was produced by fire, as to which they have a remedy by action at law in which the defendant would possibly have a right to set-off.

The Court refused the prayer contained in the bill; and now the case comes up an appeal from his decision.

The case involves about $1,000,000, and there are 112 successes.

Argued by Allan, Rawle, and Outerbridge for appellants, and Meredith and Thompson for appellees.

THE official statement of the number of immigrants which arrived at New York during the year 1867 puts it at 242,561, an increase of nearly 9,000 over last year. Of these, 817,501 were from Germany, 66,134 from Ireland, and 38,712 from England. Estimating the annual productive labor of each of these immigrants at only one hundred dollars net, they will add to the wealth of the country twenty-four millions a year, which is six per cent. upon a capital of four hundred millions, besides the money and property when they bring with them, which may be reckoned at twenty millions. This is the way we are profiting by the superior attractions of the new over the old world.

CITY MATTERS.

BOARD OF CONTROL.—An adjourned meeting of the Allegheny Board of School Controllers, will be held this evening at seven o'clock, sharp, in the Common Council Chamber, in City Hall.

DISMONT HOSPITAL.—The annual meeting of the contributors to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, will be held to-morrow at the Hospital building, at Dismont.

BUTTER SEIZED.—Officer John P. Meaner, Assistant Market Constable, on Friday evening seized thirty two pounds of butter in the Diamond Market, from a man and twenty-two pounds from another, for being of light weight.

ALLEGHENY MAYOR'S OFFICE.—There were twenty-four cases of disorderly conduct, drunkenness and vagrancy before Mayor Mourison, of Allegheny, on Saturday morning, and nineteen cases of disorderly conduct were disposed of in the usual manner—some being sent to jail, others fined and a number discharged.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

Four Hundred Cases Passed Upon—Magistrates Condemned for Encouraging Litigation—The Liquor License Board—The Assistant District Attorney Compliminted.

The Grand Jury of the December term of the Quarter Sessions, concluded their labors on Saturday and made the following presentment to the Court:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, &c., &c., of the County of Allegheny, January Sessions, 1867.

The Grand Jury in closing their labors deem it proper to make a brief reference to some matters which have attracted their attention. The number of cases brought before us does not appear unusually large, in comparison with the term for the corresponding period last year. We have passed upon a few four hundred cases.

In cases presented for our consideration we have been vividly impressed with the injury magistrates inflict upon the community, in causing trivial matters as conservators of the peace. They are especially culpable in oppressing the poor and ignorant, by encouraging litigation, and in causing trivial disputes to be compromised by the payment of money, instead of the criminal law being made to answer the purpose of the civil—in the payment of money—so for the former answers for the arrest of the guilty, and a committal for a "further hearing" of the accused, and the payment of costs by the former, and the infliction of further punishment, accomplishing the object of justice, and the payment of these cases reach the grand jury, or the Court, the costs are taxed against the prosecutor disposing of them as their interests are concerned. Some magistrates, we are informed, have refused to do it. In the latter event, perhaps, the costs of the hearing, the constable's fees, the witness's fees, the costs of the commitment, and the costs of the trial as to whether or not there was sufficient to hold the accused in the first instance, and not having paid a fine, or bail, or boarder. To answer a limited charge, is a heavy burden indeed on one who may have been brought before the tribunal by the malice of the prosecutor. And all of this, seems to have the seed sown for the increase of law suits, which in turn, produces increase in other respects, this is gratifying. We present these matters to the Court, thanks to the Assistant District Attorney, John W. Ely, for the energy and able and efficient manner in which he has performed his duties during the term, and recommend to the necessity for the office, and also the salary, be continued as heretofore.

A list of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES M. BAUSH, Foreman.

WILL M. HARTZELL, C. H. Osborn, E. Edmundson, C. H. Osborn, Wm. Eichbaum, Benjamin Nevin, H. S. Keating, John Mackey, Henry Ernst, Wm. A. Shaw, Jacob Negley, Wm. Wallace, Wm. Hubbard, John G. Gumbes, Alex. B. Addison.

THE CANAL STREET SEWER.

Meeting of Citizens of the Third Ward, Allegheny—The Sewerage Law Discussed and its Modification Recommended.

On Saturday evening a meeting of the citizens of the Third ward, Allegheny, was held at Gerst's Hall on East Lake, for the purpose of giving expression to their opinions in regard to the collection of the sewerage tax. The meeting was organized at seven o'clock by calling George F. Swift to the chair, and appointing Mr. Christian Gelb Secretary.

A GENERAL TAX.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting, and said that a number of the citizens of the Third ward had been assessed to pay for the construction of the sewer in the bed of the old canal. The tax was excessive, and was larger than many could afford to pay. The law under which the assessment was made was unjust and should be repealed, as all general improvements should be made at the public expense, and not for a particular few. The Board of Viewers had recommended that Councils should assess ten thousand dollars of the expense, but the city Solicitor had informed them that under the present law the assessment could not be made. He had also stated that Councils could be enjoined by first case the benefit of Councils could be secured the law would be modified, and hereafter built at the expense of the city. He thought that the tax on persons who were not benefited by them. The law provided that sewers should be constructed in the streets or through public grounds, but in this case a sewer was placed on the property of a railroad company.

AN UNJUST LAW.

Mr. Frederick Beckert said the sewer had been constructed for the benefit of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and that the company had only been taxed to the amount of five thousand dollars, while the balance—twenty-five thousand—had been assessed upon property holders. The law that permitted this imposition was unjust, and ought to be repealed.

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Mr. John Johnson said the sewer had been constructed in an unworkmanlike manner. The bricks used were too soft, and already it had broken through in two places. Any person would be convinced of the fact by viewing the line between Robinson street and the Allegheny river, in the First ward.

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Mr. Beckert moved that a committee of five be appointed to confer with Councils in regard to levying a general sewerage tax, and also to take measures towards contesting the present law.

A FRIEND OF THE LAW.

A gentleman present thought it would be better to pay the tax already levied, as no other sewers would be required in the ward. In case the tax was made to apply to the city generally, the cost of the many sewers already proposed in the lower part of the city would be enormous. He thought it was to the realization of the ward would consult their own interests they would not ask for its repeal.

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The question was then called on Mr. Beckert's motion to appoint a committee, when it was adopted by a unanimous vote. The following gentlemen were appointed as said committee: Messrs. Frederick Beckert, Christian Gelb, John Meyer, Dr. Cornelius and George F. Comley.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

THE COURTS.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STOWE AND MELLON.

At this Court, on Saturday, after the routine business had been disposed of, Judge Stowe said motion was to hear a proceeding in equity—William McClure vs. Thomas Smith and H. H. Finley. The parties to this suit formed a co-partnership on the first of January, 1866, for the purpose of engaging in the coal business. The co-partnership continued in 1866, but no satisfactory settlement of the business was not had. William McClure alleges, in his bill of complaint, that he was defrauded out of a very large sum of money, in consequence of the manner in which the business was managed, and the accounts kept by the defendants. He therefore filed the present bill, praying for a decree for the payment of money—so much due as the result of the investigation of the matter. The defendants, in their answer, claim that the complainant, as they contend, is indebted to them in the sum of $1,000, and ask that the bill be dismissed. The case was argued at considerable length, and the Court took charge of the papers.

Norris vs. Norris. Petition to divorce filed, and subpœna awarded.

Chalfant vs. Rich's administrator. Motion for new trial filed.

The following is the trial list for to-day;

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19. Munn vs. same.
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23. Alan Lesch vs. James Sweeney.
25. Eaton, Macrum & Co. vs. James A. Gibson.
27. Oxenhart and wife vs. same.
28. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne Railway vs. Lucas.

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In the case of Patterson vs. McPherson, the jury found for the defendant the sum of one hundred dollars.

In the case of Hugh McShane and wife vs. B. McLain & Son, the jury found for the plaintiff $80 00.

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Plaintiff's counsel moves to have non-suit taken off.

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The following Citizens' ticket has been nominated in the Sixth ward: Select Council—Wm. Mo gera, Henry Hoffman, Fred Grodtner. Common Council—John Mayo, Wm. Logan, Wm. Runkie, Elias Richardson, Daniel Hectorn—John Strasser, Joseph Chadwick, Dr. J. H. Gourley, Wm Master, John B. Chambers, C. Kimball. Judge of Election—Thomas Hemphill. Inspector—Henry Bertels. Inspector—A. Dill. Constable—John Co.er. Assessor—Lewis Pugh.

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Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The distinguished tragedienne, Emma Waller, one of the truly eccentric women of the country, will commence an engagement at the Opera House this evening, appearing in the new and powerful character of "Elizabeth, Queen of England." Mrs. Waller has an excellent version of the play, and as she is one of the best dramatic artistes upon the stage, a favorable performance may be expected this evening.

UNDINE.—Manager Hess announces in another column the production of the famous spectacle "Undine," at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening next. It is a very brilliant and attractive play, and will attract crowded audiences.

Public Amusements.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

FALSE PRETENSES.

J. Y. Little was arrested on Saturday on achange of false pretenses, preferred by Mr. Will T. Wiley, dealer on Penn street, Seventh ward. Mr. Wiley alleges, Little came to his store and selected a gold watch and chain valued at one hundred and seventy dollars, which, he said, he wished to make a present to a lady on Coldwell street, saying that he would take it to the lady, and if it pleased her he would immediately return and pay for it. Little started away with the watch, but did not return, and upon inquiry of the lady she said she had received no such present. He knows nothing of the matter. Upon inquiry, Mr. Wiley also learned that Little had been arrested for a like charge in Cincinnati, and that a warrant was issued for his arrest some time ago, but he had gone to Cincinnati and did not return until after learning, when he and his counsel. He was held in $1,000 bail for a hearing to-day.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

LARCENY AND ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Joseph Dempsey preferred a charge of larceny by bailee against Thomas Morgan, proprietor of the United States Hotel, in the Fifth ward. The prosecutor states he and three others went to Morgan's house to board. Morgan demanded the money from each in advance, which was paid. The parties did not like the fare and left the house. Dempsey says but Morgan refused to return the money—hence the suit. The case was amicably settled.

LARCENY OF A MUFF.

Charles Cisler and Louisa Cisler were arrested on a charge of the larceny of a muff, preferred by Henry Wagner. The accused were held for a hearing today.

[Before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Theodore Schmidt was arrested on Saturday on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Catharine Fitzsimmons, of Birmingham. In default of three hundred dollars bail, he was committed to jail.

FIRE ON SATURDAY.—The alarm of fire about twelve o'clock on Saturday afternoon, from Box No. 18, at the Duquesne engine house, was occasioned by the discovery of fire issuing from the building located at No. 82 Smithfield street, between Third and Fourth streets, and owned by the estate of Jacob Negley. The building is occupied by T. S. Miller, wholesale liquor dealer. The fire department were promptly on the ground and the flames were soon extinguished, but not before considerable damage had been done. The fire originated in the cellar, from a defective flue, and is supposed to have caught from a hot coal from the stove, which set fire to the carpet, and communicated to the boards. There was $1,000 in the room at the time, and this is also damaged considerable headway when it was discovered. The loss to the building is $500. The building is owned by the Woods heirs.

A Juvenile Thief.

A lad named Albert Gibson, aged sixteen years, was discovered yesterday morning between two and three o'clock in a dwelling house on Second street. He endeavored to explain the cause of his presence by stating that he was homeless, and had wandered into the house in search of a bed. The family, however, thought differently, and the lad was finally delivered him into the hands of a city watchman, who conveyed him to the Mayor's office. Gibson, although but twelve years old, is said to have a decided penchant for former forcing occasions for larceny. His father resides in Pine Creek township, but the boy prefers to roam the streets rather than to live with them. It is probable that he will be sent to the House of Refuge to-day.

A Good Institution.

The Country Milk Company of Pittsburgh—"to enable a number of men to combine the spirit and capital of the city and country, having for its object the laudable purpose of supplying our citizens with pure country milk, fresh from the farm every day. This company have made arrangements with the different railroad companies to bring milk from any station within forty miles of the city. This will drive to the distant farmer a home market for his milk, and will give us in the city just what we have long needed—a healthful supply of milk. The milk is to be put up in cans and bottles, a new and novel fashion, benefiting both producer and consumer. The company have established a milk depot on the triangular building corner Fifth and Hand streets, Allegheny, and from this depot the milk is distributed to the different parts of the city. The officers of the company are William Thomas, the afterwards and general agent of the company, can be found at the above depot. The capital stock is $100,000, which is to be given but small, or small their work.

The First Colored Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

This society was formally organized yesterday afternoon, with every prospect of success and prosperity and influential church. The exercises were held in the lecture room of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Rev. Wilson, pastor, on Franklin street, Sixth ward. The attendance was very large and the services lasted several hours. The organization of the First Presbytery a few weeks ago, signed by about thirty colored persons, asking to be organized as a church, and the special committee to whom the paper was referred read, having duly considered the reasons therein set forth, agreed to the organization, and appointed yesterday afternoon as the time, and Dr. Wilson's church as the place. In the audience were many friends from this city and Allegheny, and probably forty or fifty colored persons were present altogether. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, pastor of the city. After the opening hymn, "Grace is a Living Sound," Dr. McKinney read a portion of the Holy Scriptures, and the Rev. Dr. Wilson offered the following prayer in good style as ambient. Dr. McKinney then addressed the congregation briefly on the origin and nature of divine worship, taking for his text the 29th verse of the 14th chapter of the fourth chapter of Genesis. After the discourse the choir sung another anthem. Messrs. Rebekah Patterson and Fred. Edmunds were then elected elders, and the ordination conducted by Dr. McKinney. Mr. Wilson, the organization having been effected and the congregation dismissed, a meeting of the session of the new church was immediately held, and the candidates for membership examined and received on profession of faith. Seven persons received certificates. The session will meet every Sabbath afternoon, after the close of divine service, to receive candidates, and the first regular service of the new church will be held at half-past three o'clock next Sunday, in the lecture room of the Sixth Presbyterian Church. Seats free, and a cordial welcome extended to all.

FIRE COMPANY.—The Duquesne Steam Fire Engine and Hose Company have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Jacob Negley; Vice President, Wm. Goldsmith; Secretary, Chas. Kaeclandt; Secretary, W. K. Shaw; Treasurer, J. H. Mellroy; Delegate to Firemens' Association, H. Patnell; Captain, J. Handil; Hose Directors, A. Negley Johnston 3d, W. B. Lynch, 3d, Chas. Kaeclandt, 4th, D. Sweeny, Rose Engine, 1st, B. Kelley, 2d, J. Smithhouser, 3d, C. Love, 4th, J. M. Kelley, 5th, J. Wilson, 6th, Kennedy Axe, 1st, Wm. C. Mellroy, Wm. Cook. Standing Committee—Jacob Negley, Rose Engine; Robert Lynch, 1st Committee, Messrs. Shaw, Johnston and J. H. Mellroy; Keeping Both, Messrs. P. Mellroy, Peed and Harry Elsworth; Committee, Messrs. J. L. Mellroy and John Johnston.

A Sacred Gift.

The members of Lambert Lodge No. 476, I. O. O. F., on Friday evening visited Monument Lodge No. 421, while the latter was in session, and presented them with an elegant copy of the Holy Bible, bearing the following inscription: "Lambert Lodge 476, to Monument Lodge 421, January 10, 1868."

Breaking the Ice.

A towboat was engaged Saturday and yesterday breaking up the ice on the north side of the Allegheny river, causing the ice to float in large quantities down the stream. The towboat had considerable difficulty in passing the Robinson street bridge by two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The ice was running in a dwelling house on Sandusky street, and floated into the house to supply the family.

Heath Zouaves.

The Heath Zouaves, one of the new military companies recently organized in Allegheny, have secured Morris Hall, in the Allegheny Diamond, for an armory. At a meeting of the company on Friday night, by-laws were adopted and the evening set apart for drill. The Zouaves are preparing for the transaction of business. Captain Crawford is the commander-in-chief, one hundred muskets and accoutrements on Friday.

MONONGAHELA U. P. PRESBYTERY.—A meeting of the Monongahela Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church will be held to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, in the Second U. P. Church, this city, with the following three-fold object in view: First—To consider the basis of Union adopted by the Philadelphia Convention. Second—To consider the Interdenominational Council. Third—To devise some means for securing a place of worship for the Eighth Ward Mission.

ANOTHER FOUNDLING.—On Friday night a gentleman residing on Stockton avenue, Allegheny, discovered an infant on his door step. The little waif was picked up and carried into the house, where it was carefully tended until morning, when it was handed over to the Directors of the Poor, who sent it to the Poor House. The child had been wrapped up carefully, and apparently had not suffered much from the exposure to the cold. Mrs. Miller's opinion that her found in the streets in Allegheny on Friday night, proved correct—Mrs. Miller's opinion that her unnatural parents has proved unsuccessful.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—The members of the Board of Directors of the Old Man's Trust Company, together with some invited guests, assembled on Friday evening at the residence of the President of the Company, Mr. A. J. Baker, on Congress street, and surprised him with a substantial token of their esteem. It consisted of a very handsome and tasteful sideboard and massive salver, of solid silver. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Alex. McClurkan, and was responded to by Mr. A. J. Baker. The set is one of the finest ever brought to the city, containing seven pieces, including the salver, on which the latter was inscribed "Presented to A. J. Baker, President of the Coal Siding Trust Company, from Board of Directors, as a token of the esteem. January 10th, 1868."

POST NO. 5, G. A. R.—At a meeting of Post No. 5, of Pittsburgh, Grand Army of the Republic, held at the headquarters in Apollo Building Fourth street, on Saturday evening, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing six months: Post Commander, W. E. Cook; Senior Vice Commander, W. F. Hood; Junior Vice Commander, J. F. Hunter; Post Adjutant, Wm. Howe; Post Quartermaster, Daniel Post; Surgeon, Dr. Kelly; Quartermaster Sergeant, H. F. Kennedy; Sergeant Major, Joseph Eichenlaub; Executive Committee, W. E. Cook, W. F. Hood, J. F. Hunter, Wm. Howe, J. H. Gray, Delegates to Committee on Organization—J. H. Morris, Lee S. Smith, J. H. Gray and Wm. Howe.

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FIRE ON SATURDAY.—The alarm of fire about two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, from Box No. 18, at the Duquesne engine house, was occasioned by the discovery of fire issuing from the building located at No. 82 Smithfield street, between Third and Fourth streets, and owned by the estate of Jacob Negley. The building is occupied by T. S. Miller, wholesale liquor dealer. The fire department were promptly on the ground and the flames were soon extinguished, but not before considerable damage had been done. The fire originated in the cellar, from a defective flue, and is supposed to have caught from a hot coal from the stove, which set fire to the carpet, and communicated to the boards. There was $1,000 in the room at the time, and this is also damaged considerable headway when it was discovered. The loss to the building is $500. The building is owned by the Woods heirs.

A Juvenile Thief.

A lad named Albert Gibson, aged sixteen years, was discovered yesterday morning between two and three o'clock in a dwelling house on Second street. He endeavored to explain the cause of his presence by stating that he was homeless, and had wandered into the house in search of a bed. The family, however, thought differently, and the lad was finally delivered him into the hands of a city watchman, who conveyed him to the Mayor's office. Gibson, although but twelve years old, is said to have a decided penchant for former forcing occasions for larceny. His father resides in Pine Creek township, but the boy prefers to roam the streets rather than to live with them. It is probable that he will be sent to the House of Refuge to-day.

A Good Institution.

The Country Milk Company of Pittsburgh—"to enable a number of men to combine the spirit and capital of the city and country, having for its object the laudable purpose of supplying our citizens with pure country milk, fresh from the farm every day. This company have made arrangements with the different railroad companies to bring milk from any station within forty miles of the city. This will drive to the distant farmer a home market for his milk, and will give us in the city just what we have long needed—a healthful supply of milk. The milk is to be put up in cans and bottles, a new and novel fashion, benefiting both producer and consumer. The company have established a milk depot on the triangular building corner Fifth and Hand streets, Allegheny, and from this depot the milk is distributed